

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 6.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1895.

\$150 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W.M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc., Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N.W.T.  
Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J.G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc., Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St., Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

W.J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, W.J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

JOHNSTONE & JONES, Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, etc., Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina. T.C. JOHNSTON, FORD JONES, B.A.

A. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Boile's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D.R. P.F. SIZER, M.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. Surgeon Dentist. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month.

Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices. Regina office open from 18 to 29 of each month.

W.D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, of Regina, (graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

H. McDougall, Deputy Registrar Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent; Issuer Marriage Licenses; School Desks; Furniture bought; Homestead entries made. Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 30 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C.P.R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to loan.

I.O.F. Court, Moose Jaw. No. 500, holds its regular meeting in Amable Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend.

Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, August 27th.

R.W. Timmins, C.R. C.L. Ross, R.S.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

O.B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

LUMBER - YARD AND FACTORY.

Building material of all kinds on hand. We manufacture windows, doors, frames, scroll sawing, &c. Any of the above not in stock made to order on shortest notice. We are headquarters for screens, windows, and doors. Cedar and spruce posts for fencing. Fancy or plain pickets for fencing. We have on hand a quantity of chop, and have just received a car of oak wood. Call and get our cash prices; you will find them right.

E. Simpson & Co.

FOR WINES,  
LIQUORS & CIGARS,

The pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, also American Lager, Domestic Ale and Porter, Guinness's Stout, and Bass' Pale Ale, call on or write to

OCTAVIUS FIELD. Terms Cash.

Store closes at 18 o'clock; take notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

T. W.  
ROBINSON.

Fifty Cent Baking Powder for Twenty-five Cents CASH.

Your  
Choice  
of  
ten

Magnificent  
Pictures  
and  
three  
bars  
of  
Century  
Soap  
for  
Twenty-  
Five  
Cents.

25cts. Cash buys our New York Baking Powder. Old price 50cts.

T. W.  
ROBINSON.

## THE MAMMOTH FAIR

### IN FULL SWING DOWN AT THE CAPITAL.

Number of Entries More Than Double Expectations—Crowds of Visitors and Splendid Attractions—Moose Jaw in Attendance To-day.

REGINA, July 31, 1895.—The long-talked of Territorial Exhibition is now on here in full blast, and it is proving a success far beyond the most literal estimate formed beforehand. At Winnipeg the entries usually number in the neighborhood of 3,000. At Regina there are over 8,000 entries. This fact gives some idea of the magnitude of the work that has been, and is still being, performed by those in charge of the Exhibition, and of the measure of success that has attended the efforts of His Honor Lt.-Governor Mackintosh to secure a representative collection of the products, and pledges of the resources of the almost boundless prairies and pasture, and mining lands which comprise the North-West Territories of Canada. Since Friday last, when the exhibits began to pour in, the Exhibition officials have worked as nearly as may be without meat or sleep, and they are still working. To-day, however, will see everything in order, and then diligence will be crowned with the recompence of realization that the toil has not been fruitless.

In every class the space is more than occupied. Extra buildings were run up since Monday, and a large array of tents have been made to do duty as show buildings. Never before west of Superior was there such an immense and splendid collection of horses, cattle, sheep and in fact all classes of stock; the display of grains in bag and bushel, and of natural grasses, is perfectly immense. The amount of butter shown is past imagination. The Indian collection, both of their handiwork and products, and of the aborigines themselves, is a caution. Several thousands of them are gathered from all the reserves in the North-West. The exhibit of the Indian Head Experimental Farm is pronounced by all to be positively perfect in class and in its faultless and beautiful arrangement. The main building furnished a feast to the eye and many lessons to the understanding.

Lord Aberdeen arrived yesterday and was welcomed at the station by a great crowd. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon he formally opened the fair. At that time also he was presented with addresses on behalf of the Exhibition Committee and the Legislature.

The club has failed in its efforts to arrange a rifle shooting tournament at the Territorial Exhibition, but nothing daunted, the club progresses, and will shortly affiliate with the Dominion Rifle Association.

The regular practice days are Tuesdays and Fridays, and from 4 o'clock in the morning till 8 at night. The reports of the butts may be heard on the excellent rifle range to the north-west of the town. The butts are now the best in the Territories, and the sliding targets work with rare and regularity.

For the past month the members of the club have been competing on practice days for two prizes, one given by Vice President Nelson, and the other by the club.

The executive committee, who control the competition, give in addition to the actual score a certain number of points for the attendance of each member at the bi weekly practices of the club. The competition decided by the executive will be announced.

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With the keen competition of trade we have been stimulated to greater care in purchasing than formerly and the result is our stock is undoubtedly the choicest and presents greater values than heretofore.

## PRINTS.

In prints the variety and patterns are much superior, embracing the latest designs and colorings. Extra wide cloth which usually sells at 15 cts. we offer for 13½ cts.

## One of Our Many Leaders.

Ladies' Health Brand under vests only 9 cents each—Extra Value.

## DRESS GOODS.

Our Dress Goods in costume length are acknowledged by all to be wonderful. They are meeting with ready sale. Our Cashmerettes, Crappons, and Duckings are undoubtedly the finest. We invite every lady to examine our many lines.

I. M. CHALMERS.

native Assembly. His Excellency made a very felicitous reply. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. T. M. Daly were also presented with addresses to which they replied in the presence of a vast audience. The occasion was indeed a remarkable one. It was indeed a red-letter day for the Territories.

A heavy shower fell yesterday afternoon which stopped the race events for that day, and gave the visitors a better acquaintance with the right kind of mud open which to grow No. 1 hard. An hour's sunshine this morning, however, made all dry again.

A concert was held last evening as a commencement of festivities, so to speak. His Honor, Sir M. Bowell and Hon. T. M. Daly were patrons. The program included Miss Edith Miller, Miss Naomie Farrell, and Mrs. McIvor (nee Miss McRae, once of Moose Jaw), and an interesting feature was the playing of an Indian brass band from High River.

Fair teams are entered in the baseball contest for the North-West championship and a prize of \$125 added. Regina is playing Moosomin this morning. To-morrow Moose Jaw meets Wolseley.

Trap-shooting begins to-day, polo, bicycle racing, football and lacrosse games come on later in the week. The carnival of nations: the Mrs. Gen. Tom Thun Co.; the Bouffons; Lavelle and McCaffrey, the Trapezists; Henderson the drummer; the five Martel family; Aanable's Ferris Wheel; Greiner, the glass-blower; Oatrander's freaks of nature; and a dozen and twelve other attractions are presented to fill in the interest.

Rifle Association.

The membership of this Association is steadily increasing and soon the half hundred will be reached.

The government have been very liberal in their grants to the club and have already advanced ten stand of the most improved Martini-Henry's, and

30 stand of new Snider-Easfield rifles. These with the 20 stand of old Sniders in possession of the Association since the rebellion days, enable the club to furnish all their members with arms.

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## THE HOME.

### Cleaning.

When we remember that we spend about one-third of our lives in our bed-rooms, it would seem very essential that these rooms should receive careful cleaning as each season for this kind of work appears.

When there are carpets on rooms these ought to be taken up, well shaken and aired every spring.

If insects infest these rooms it is well to fill all cracks in the walls and around boards, casings and in the bedstead with insect powder, and then fill the air in the room with it; close windows and doors for about half a day before any of the furniture is removed from the rooms.

If there are no bugs in the rooms it will be only necessary to use the powder as a preventive after the cleaning is done. It is a more certain remedy than all the old fashioned and furniture-ruining processes of scaling or application of kerosene every where.

The first thing necessary will be to remove all movable articles from the rooms; then take up carpets and rugs and sweep and dust thoroughly. All dust may be easily removed from ceilings and walls by means of a broom with a soft cloth pinned over it; as fast as one gets dirty replace with a clean one. Then clean windows, doors and other woodwork, leaving floor to be mopped later on.

In the meantime all bedding should be out of doors airing. Mattresses and comforters will be benefited by being exposed to the sunshine as well as fresh air, but not so anything containing feathers; they should be aired in the shade only, as the sunshines acts unfavorably upon the oil in the feathers.

It is possible let the rooms dry all night, otherwise do the cleaning as early in the morning as practicable, replacing carpets and furniture in the afternoon. Nice clean hay is excellent to put under carpets, as it allows the dust to settle on the floor and not grind the carpets as it will when carpeting is used.

Many decay carpets for sleeping rooms, as they harbor so much dust, but in this cold climate they seem a necessity. However, matting with warm rugs is better than the regulation carpet for such rooms.

Every article put back into clean rooms should be made as clean as possible. Everything that can be should be washed first. After carpets are tacked down, furniture in place, puff a little powder around the edge of carpets, around bed-sheets and the work is done.

### Bleaching Hats.

Cleanse them in warm soap suds by brushing them well inside and out, then rinse well in cold water and dry thoroughly. Into a tight barrel, put a saucerful of sulphur. From a stick set through holes near the top, suspend the hat or bonnet to be bleached, and set fire to the sulphur. Cover closely immediately, and leave several hours. The only objection to this method (for it whitens then beautifully), they soon turn yellow, but there is not this result if bleached with oxalic acid. Cleanse as before, put a small quantity of oxalic acid into a wooden vessel, pour on sufficient scalding water to cover the hat, put it in and hold it under the liquor with a stick about five minutes, as the acid water will make the hands sore. Do not put in very much acid or it may rot the straw. Dry in the sun or before a hot fire. Stiffen white hats or bonnets with what is called starch-mixture.

### Some Good Recipes.

**Caramel Custards.**—Have 6 custard cups all ready for the sugar, melt  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup granulated sugar in an iron pan and pour into the bottom of the cups, beat three eggs without separating, add 4 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon vanilla and 13 cups milk. Pour into custard cups, stand them in a pan of boiling water and cook in moderate oven 15 minutes, turn from the cups while hot but serve cold.

**Crumb Griddle.**—One pint of milk, 1 cup bread crumbs, soak over night, then add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 tablespoon melted lard, 1 tea-spoon soda, flour enough to make batter. Pour into griddle and cook in moderate oven 15 minutes, turn from the griddle while hot but serve cold.

**Orange Strawberries.**—Place a layer of strawberries in a deep dish, cover the same with pulverized sugar, then a layer of berries and so on till all the berries are used. Pour over them orange juice in the proportion of three oranges to a quart of berries. Let stand for an hour and just before serving sprinkle with powdered sugar.

**Lof Cake.**—Take 18 oz flour, 14 oz sugar, 12 oz butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint (scant) of milk, 1 tea-spoon salt, 1 lb raisins, nutmeg and little mace; 5 eggs, keeping out the whites of 2 eggs for frosting. Makes two good-sized loaves.

**Batter Pudding.**—One pint cold milk, 4 tablespoons flour, 2 eggs, a little salt, stir the flour in a part of the milk, add the eggs without beating and beat them all together. Pour into a hot buttered dish and bake 1 hour. (Put into the oven as soon as mixed.)

**A Delicious Plum Pudding.**—Pick and stone a pound of the best Malaga raisins, which put in a basin with a pound of currants—well washed, dried and picked—a pound of good beef suet chopped not too fine, three-fourths of a pound of white or brown sugar, 2 ounces candied lemon or orange peel, 2 ounces candied citron, 6 ounces of flour and one-fourth pound bread crumbs, with a little grated nutmeg and salt. Mix the whole together with S w hole eggs and a little milk. Have ready a plain or ornamental pudding mold; wet butter the interior. Pour the above mixture into it, cover with a sheet of paper, tie the mold in a cloth, put the pudding into a large stewpan containing boiling water and let it boil quite fast for four hours and a half, or it may be boiled by tying it in a padding cloth well floured, forming the shape by laying the cloth in a round bottomed basin and pouring into it. It will make no difference in the time required for boiling. When done, take out of the cloth and turn out upon your dish, sprinkle a little powdered sugar on it and serve with this sauce: Put the yolks of 3 eggs in a stewpan with half a cupful of powdered sugar and a gill of milk. Mix well together, add a little lemon peel and stir over the fire until it becomes thick. It must not be allowed to boil. Flavor to taste and serve very hot.

When a man is wrong and won't admit it, he always gets angry.—Halibutton.

## MOTOR WAGONS IN RACES

### PARIS WILL HAVE TESTS BETWEEN HORSELESS VEHICLES.

**Four Kinds of Power to be Used. Steam, Petroleum, Gasoline and Hydraulic Motors—Carriages from all Countries Will Contest for Prizes Offered by the French Government.**

Man's desire to improve on nature in the matter of locomotion has taken the form in France of races between horseless carriages. Paris is all agog over the new excitement, and the engineers, mechanics and inventors of all kinds of motor vehicles are promising something distinctly novel and fit de siecle.

It is predicted that the carriage and wagon making trades will be revolutionized by these races if continued year by year. Hitherto the races have only been for motor wagons manufactured in France, but a series of tests is being arranged to bring the foreign made vehicles in competition. It will be a grand sweepstakes, with prizes offered by the Government aggregating 20,000 francs, and with entries of horseless vehicles from England, America, Italy, Germany and France.

The competitions for the 10,000 francs in prizes offered last season by the French Government began in July. The strange vehicles, moving along smoothly without the aid of horses, excited the keenest interest among the boulevardiers, the journals pictured and joked about them and chanted in their praise were heard in the variety theatres. Crowds witnessed the start and the finish of the first three races, which were thirty or thirty-five-mile runs over the roads near the city. Of the 102 entries all but 56 appeared at the post for these contests, the Avenue de Neuilly being the most popular from Porte de Maillet, Bois de Boulogne, Paris. Honors were about evenly divided in these events.

**AMONG THE SIGHTSEEKS**  
were men eminent in mechanics, locomotive, coach and road making and transportation, and all took the greatest interest in the results. The power was furnished by steam, petroleum, gasoline and hydraulic motors, respectively.

After the preliminary races twenty-one of the vehicles were selected to take part in the great event, a race from Paris to Rouen, a distance of thirty miles, over moderately rough roads, with some stiff hills. The contestants were from Porte de Maillet, Bois de Boulogne. The vehicles resembled light phaetons, with four seats, victorias hitched to small motors, park phaetons, light park traps and stages and omnibuses holding six or eight passengers. The result showed that steam, petroleum and gasoline are of about equal merit as motor power.

The best time, five hours and forty minutes, was made by a six-wheel steam motor holding four passengers, which was awarded the second prize of 2,000 francs. The judges decided that the light phaetons four wheels, propelled by petroleum or gasoline, were the best machine for pleasure carriages or light goods carriers, and for this reason divided the first prize of 5,000 francs between the vehicles finishing second to the steam motor, although they made the trip in slower time. These were a four-passenger open park phaeton propelled by gasoline, which made the journey in five hours and fifty minutes, and a four-passenger canopy-top phaeton which made the trip in six hours and three minutes.

One of the best performances was made by a four-wheel closed omnibus holding ten passengers,

which was propelled by steam, and made the journey in seven hours, receiving the third prize of 1,500 francs.

Parts of the road the carriages made a pace of fifteen miles an hour. The hills were readily ascended, but slowly laid road mettered over the rough places were taken very slowly. The judges considered the weight-carrying capacity of the vehicles, ease of driving by specific motor, guiding, turning, braking, stopping quickly, supply of motor and simplicity and endurance of mechanism over rough roads, fast speed and high finish not counting as points of merit. The idea was to give poor inventors a chance with their rich rivals.

Petroleum was found to be ahead of steam, which, being of solid fuel, cumbersome, and compared with oil for boiler heat, is bulky and needs an attendant. The petroleum machines require no engineer, are guided by one hand and are inexpensive. A nine-quart reservoir furnishes an oil supply for a 200-mile run in one vehicle. The oil consumed a drop at a time by electricity generated by the revolution of the wheels. Gasoline, while light of storage, was found uncertain of supply under certain circumstances, and so inexpensive.

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Charlatans and Quacks

Have long plied their vocation on the unfortunate souls of the people. The knife has passed to the quick! caustic applications have tormented the victim of corns until the conviction shaped itself—there's no cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion often rests. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied.

He who would fight the devil with his own weapons must not wonder if he finds him an o'ermatch.—South.

**A Matter Now Beyond Dispute.**

The fact that St. Leon Mineral Water is the only recognized perfect medicinal water in the continent is now beyond dispute.

That it cures Indigestion, Rheumatism, Biliousness and Kidney troubles is proven by the numerous instances in which it has cured where other remedies failed.

Our leading physicians recommend it for these diseases, and besides, the proprietors guarantee it. Sold by all reputable dealers.

**For 18 Months Unable to Lie Down in Bed—A Toronto Junction Citizen's Awful Experience With Heart Disease.**

L. J. Law, Toronto Junction, Ont., I consider it my duty to give to the public an experience which I had with St. Leon's Water for the Heart.

During the next fifteen years the problem engaged the attention of engineers both in England and the United States.

Vehicles were made that would travel London and Chatelet and from Glasgow to Paisley. In 1836 Walter Hancock ran a carriage, somewhat resembling the modern omnibus motor, on regular trips on the Paddington Road, London.

Electric motors of the three-wheel type used in England and Italy did not figure in the French trials, the inventors having confined themselves chiefly to the development of petroleum and gasoline motors and the resuscitation of the steam type.

Road locomotion by motor power is a problem that will engage the active minds of European and American inventors hereafter, until the sought-for consummation is attained. The road races in France have advanced the work by affording an opportunity to compare the different types.

At the June competition a further advance may be looked for, and electric motors may be expected to figure more prominently.

The opening of the trials to English and American inventors will bring the electric devices into active competition with the French motors. The coming trials at Paris may have as important results in road transportation as the utilization of steam in locomotion in 1829 effected in railroad travel.

**Rollingstone Nomos.**—“Did you ever hear about Ragsey's financial difficulty? Tattered Tom?—“No, who was it?” Rollingstone Nomos.—“Some gent gave 'im a quarter, an' he swallowed it.”

When a man is wrong and won't admit it, he always gets angry.—Halibutton.

## A CARLETON CO. MIRACLE.

### Back to Health After Years of Extreme Suffering.

Told to the Advice of a Friend and Obtained Results Three Doctors Had Failed to Secure.

From the Ottawa Journal.

Mr. George Argue is one of the best known farmers in the vicinity of North Gower. He has passed through an experience as painful as it is remarkable, and his story as told a reporter will perhaps be of value to others. “I was born in the county of Carleton,” said Mr. Argue, “and have lived all my life within twenty miles of the city of Ottawa. Ten years of that time have been years of pain and misery almost beyond endurance. Eleven years ago I contracted a cold which resulted in pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs. Other complications then followed and I was forced to move to Borden for five years. The doctor who attended me through that long illness said that the reason I was unable to move about was due to the contracting

### A Piece of Her Mind.

A lady correspondent has this to say: “I want to give a piece of my mind to a certain class who object to advertising, while it costs them nothing—this won't cost them a cent.”

“I suffered living death for nearly two years with headaches, backache, in pain standing or walking, was being literally dragged out of existence, my misery increased by dragging myself.

“At last, in despair, I committed the sin of trying an advertised medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and it restored me to the blessedness of sound health. I honor the physician who when he knows he can cure, has the moral courage to advertise the fact.”

The medicine mentioned cures all the delicate diseases peculiar to females, as “Female Weakness,” periodical pains, irregularities, nervous prostration, spasms, chores or St. Vitus's Dance, sleeplessness, threatened insanity.

The medicine mentioned cures all the delicate diseases peculiar to females, as “Female Weakness,” periodical pains, irregularities, nervous prostration, spasms, chores or St. Vitus's Dance, sleeplessness, threatened insanity.

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By REV. JOHN McDougall.

With 27 full-page original illustrations by J. E. Laughlin.



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The Favorite TOOTH POWDER  
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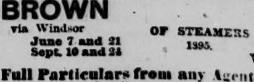
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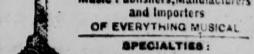
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The

## A STRANGE CASE OF HYPNOTISM.

In the autumn of 1877, I was on a trip in the upper peninsula of Michigan. As my health was not good at that time, I had been attracted to that locality by the marvellous accounts of the invigorating atmosphere, and the splendid opportunities for geological discovery—a subject in which I was much interested. I found the woods and hills beautiful beyond description, and the clear air seemed to fill me with new life.

After spending a couple of weeks in the vicinity of Hancock, one evening on my way to the town, after passing a day on the hills with my geological hammer as my only companion, I fell in with a young Swede who was going in the same direction. He was disposed to be very chatty, and with charming naïve told me in the course of the hour's walk the principal facts in his history. He was a typical Swede, with high cheek-bones, sharp features, and a scanty moustache. He said his name was Oliverson, was a photographer by profession, and had been working in a gallery at Winona, Minn., as a retoucher and general utility man. The stains of nitre of silver still on his fingers bore evidence to the truth of his statement. He went on to tell me that he had secured a more profitable job at a small town about 70 miles beyond Hancock, and as they did not want him for a few days, he intended to walk to the scene of his future labours. My physician had recommended walking for me. There was an opportunity for a good long walk with company in the bargains, and I examined quite thoroughly the interesting geological formations in the locality. I told my new acquaintance that I would accompany him. That evening we looked up the road and estimated we could walk there in two days, stopping the first night with a settler by the name of Ole Bright, and the second night at a cross roads called "Anderson's Place."

It was a magnificent morning in October when we started. From the golden leaves on every side the sparkling frost stared the pale sun in the face. The pure air made one's nerves tingelike wine. We tramped on until it was quite dark, when Oliverson's quick eye caught the flickering light from a settler's cabin or Indian camp, we could not tell which. The barking of a pack of dogs made our presence known, and a voice from out the darkness told us "It was a small cabin." Into which we entered, and when my eyes grew accustomed to the light, I took a good look at the man of the house.

He was an undersized, swarthy Frenchman, with tremendous shoulders and arms that gave one the impression of great strength. His snapping black eyes and sharp nose indicated cunning and curiosity. The full lips and sloping forehead gave evidence of intellect and vitality. The cabin was very small—two rooms and a garret; but after we had explained the situation our host gave us a hearty welcome, as settlers are most sure to do upon the frontiers of civilization, and begged us to be seated while he prepared us supper. In doing so he called from the other room a child to assist him, who when he had finished our approach, I had seen him before.

After we were seated we sat in front of a good fire in the open hearth and listened to our host, who was entertaining and talkative, as his countrymen usually are. He said his name was Burzee, and that his people came from Picardy, France, but that he was born in New Brunswick, and moved from Canada into the United States. The time slipped rapidly by and it was soon midnight. As the Frenchman talked on the child slept in his arms, her golden curls falling over the sleeve of his rough blouse; altogether it made a most domestic and home-like picture. As Oliverson was nodding in his chair, weary with the long day's exertion, I suggested to Burzee that we retire for the night. He said "All right; we will go to bed now." "I'll light candle," I said, and with Oliverson leading the way, we started up the crazy ladder leading into the garret.

When half-way up, we were both stopped by an alteration between Burzee and the child. She had awakened and was fretful and crying. The Frenchman seemed to be excited and furiously angry. "Look you" he cried to us. "See how like the devil she behaves. Quit snivelling, you tormenting brat, or I will kill you, as I would a snake!"

The child continued to cry, and the man to get more and more insanely angry, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, he pulled from his belt a knife and sprang toward the child with the fury of a wild beast, and, snatching up her hair, he held her a moment above the head. The child was spattered from the lamp-carried artery, and she sank down without a moan. I fainted at Oliverson. He seemed paralysed with horror, and stood clutching at his throat, face white as marble. As for myself, I was simply helpless. I tried to lift my feet, but they would not obey my will. The cold perspiration stood upon my face like thick mist, but I could not raise my hand to wipe it away.

I do not know how long we stood not having made any noise, when Burzee turned and cried, "Go now, go to bed."

If we had been armed, we would have gone down, sought escape, and alarmed the authorities and neighbours; if we could have found any, but our nearest approach to a neighbour was a penitentiary. We had a revolver in my pocket, but it was down stairs where I could not get at it. We both believed the Frenchman to be insane, and did not know what moment he might come up and attack us. There was no window by which we could escape, and the only thing left as was to wait for daylight and go down and fight our way out, if necessary.

Neither of us closed our eyes to sleep that night. It seemed as though morning would never come, but at last the faint streaks of light broke through the pine boughs and we heard Burzee moving about in the room below. We soon heard the kettle boiling and preparations going on for breakfast. Finally the man below pounded on the stairs and said: "Come down, you fellows; are you going to sleep all day?"

We tiptoed down very gently and hesitatingly. There was the Frenchman with a broad grin on his beardless face, and there—could it be possible? yes, there was the child, alive and well. If we were frightened and horrified the night before now we were simply dumbfounded. Oliverson gazed about the room for a moment, like a man in delirium, and then dashed for the open door and ran like a deer. I never saw him again.

The Frenchman skipped about the room

and laughed in an ecstasy of delight. I said to him: "For God's sake, man, what does it mean? Speak out, I saw you kill that child last night."

"No," he said; "that was your fancy. You were dreaming; it was a trick of the imagination."

And that was all the explanation he would offer. I called the little child to me and took her on my knee. It was the same child, there could be no doubt about that. I remembered noticing the night before a mole on her upper lip. I noticed it again when I looked in the morning.

After breakfast I made my best adieu and went back to Hancock, and soon after I returned to my home. For several years I puzzled my brains a good deal about this mysterious experience. I knew at that time very little about hypnotism; there was not much said about it in the newspapers in those days. I have since investigated the subject and I have come to the conclusion that Burzee was a master of hypnotism, and that we were both under the influence.

If it was not hypnotism, what was it?

### A STAR SHELL

Throws Into Consternation the Natives at Chital.

A wounded Pathan, who was captured after the fight north of the Panjikara bridge, has given our political officers a most vivid account of the enemy's action on that occasion. Every movement of our men was watched by the enemy from the hill tops. They saw the efforts to construct the bridge, and reconnoitered as closely as they dared the entrenched camp of the Guidies' Infantry. Then the brilliant idea struck their chiefs of launching the heavy logs up stream to wreck the bridge.

He says: "We saw the floating roadway break up, and its pieces swept away in the rapid waters. Our watchman signaled the news from hill to hill, and the clans gathered for the fray, for we believed that the soldiers separated from their fellows were delivered into our hands. Their own leader came and preached to the rightousness of our cause, and showed that Allah had given us victory if we placed 1,000 rifles and much ammunition within their hands to grasp."

"Now, we sorely desired those guns, and the words of our mullahs excited us greatly. We saw the men from the river bank marching toward us, and we believed victory to be certain. But when they saw us they went back slowly, and we could never get close to them, for some of their guns always fired among us, and many were stricken and fell. When the men had reached their camp and the Sahibs across the river began fir upon us, too, we went back to the hills for shelter. Then our mullahs and chiefs talked together and decided that we should creep upon our enemies in the night and fall on them when the night was darkest. And every man was willing for the guns we sorely needed."

"There were 2,000 Pathans who set forth that night to crawl up to the soldiers' camp. We lay for hours in the wet fields, with the rain falling steadily, waiting for our chief to give the signal for the great rush. Word came round from chief to chief to be ready, and every man crouched grasping his weapon to run forward. But at that very moment a devil's gun boomed forth, and lo! instead of bullets and balls coming out, there burst over us a mighty light, so great that we thought the night had suddenly become day. And we cried aloud to Allah to avert his wrath against us, and when the great light faded we all hurried away, and our mullahs had no word to say."

"The punishment is that, in order to guard against any such nocturnal attempt to rush the position a star-shell had been fired from the British camp. When the shell burst it shows a brilliant magnesium light, vividly illuminating the surrounding country.

### DEALING WITH BEG'ARS.

Make Your Inquiry Into "our Brother's Nerd Prompt and Active."

The Pall Mall Bud' recently gave a graphic description of a gloomy house in which are kept "biographies of beggars in London during the last century. Here, also, are packets containing their photographs, their alibis, and the countless pretended miseries by which they cheated the public. Besides this, there is a room in which are cases of begging letters, labelled and indexed so that a person, on receiving such an appeal, can find whether it comes from a member of "the trade." Here are banners displaying pictures of explosions, fire and battle, in which the beggars were said to have been maimed or wounded. It is a singular fact that while hundreds of these banners are carried in London, there are only ten different designs.

Not only in London, but in American cities, stories are told of the success of members of this wretched profession. A miserable cripple in filthy rags was lately arrested on the Strand while plying his trade. When he was released, his wife came for him in a carriage, and took him home to a handsome villa in Kensington.

A certain woman, known to charitable people in Philadelphia as "good old Margaret," died, leaving her savings to a spendthrift daughter, who with them furnished a house as for a princess, paying an extravagant sum for the hangings of one room. Another beggar in the same city was found at his death to have hoarded £100,000, which were concealed in his washroom garment. Almost every year we hear of men dying of starvation in cold, although they have carefully hidden or their credit in a bank, money enough to supply their wants. Such facts as these are urged by the societies for repressing beggary to prevent all almsgiving without previous inquiry.

There is another side to this ugly picture. A woman with her starving baby wandered from house to house in the city of New York, and being turned away from them all, sat down on the steps of a church. The crowd passed her without notice, not having made inquiry into her case. When a policeman came to her the woman was unconscious and the child was dead. This is one case out of many equally pitiful. In large cities this question of charity comes almost daily before every man and woman, boy and girl. The answer is, inquire into your brother's need. But let your inquiry be prompt and effective, as though you saw the blaster where He stands watching you.

Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey is hidden from the outside by a block of old houses. There are to be torn down next summer for prevention against fire, thus allowing the architecture of the chapel of Henry VII and the old Chapter House to be seen from that side.

Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey is hidden from the outside by a block of old houses. There are to be torn down next summer for prevention against fire, thus allowing the architecture of the chapel of Henry VII and the old Chapter House to be seen from that side.

### MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

"By George! but that's just what I expected!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser as he looked up from his paper the other evening. "Here's an item to the effect that the sheriff has seized upon everything he could find belonging to Dolby."

"For what reason?" asked Mrs. Bowser. "For the reason that he had reached the end of his rope. I've been looking for it for the last two years. He won't even own the clothes on his back. Poor old Dolby, and yet I can't say I pity him."

"Was it hard times?"

"No. Not a bit of it. No, it was simply I and solely his wife's extravagance. She has thrown his money right and left, and this is the end of it. It was a pitiful spectacle to see that man going to financial ruin through her mad recklessness, but nothing could check her."

Mrs. Bowser didn't know what was coming, and prudently maintained silence. Mr. Bowser picked up the paper, read the item again, and then said:

"Mrs. Bowser, perhaps I don't praise you as often as I should, but you can be sure your many good qualities are duly appreciated."

"You praise me very often," she replied as she looked pleased and flattered.

"No, as often I say, take it in this matter of Dolby's failure, for instance. She has been his financial ruin. While she squandered every dollar he could earn, you have helped me to save thousands. Don't blush and act like a school-girl over it, but I want to say that if she hadn't been for your economy and good management we wouldn't have been worth cents where we are worth dollars."

"Do you—you really mean it?" stammered Mrs. Bowser.

"You bet I do! I ought to have said one week for the last two years, but I am old and crank about some things. Yes, Mrs. Bowser, you are a helpmate in the true sense of the term, and no husband was ever more proud of his wife. Her's a kiss for you, and forgive me for being a mean old scoundrel."

"Mrs. Bowser, do you think your coal gives you full weight?"

"Why, certainly," he replied. "Yes, he's a square man and I've no fault to find. Why do you ask?"

"I thought our coal burned out altogether too fast."

"Well, I dunno. I figured that we would have enough to run through a winter."

"But the coal is out, Mr. Bowser!"

"W—what! All the coal gone! You don't mean it!"

"I know that cook has been as saving as she could," said Mrs. Bowser, as she color left her face, "but there is only enough to last to-morrow."

"Mrs. Bowser!" said Mr. Bowser, as he stood up and glared down at her, "what has become of those ten tons of coal laid in only a few weeks ago?"

"You didn't get but two tons, and of course they have been used to cook with," she replied.

"Never! Never in this world! Even a steam saw-mill could not have used up such a heap of coal in so short a time! That coal has been sold—given away—out into the back yard—out into the street. If there was ever a more extravagant woman on the face of this earth I should like to see her!"

"The plumber has sent his bill," quietly observed Mrs. Bowser to Mr. Bowser, who had just come down and kicked a hassock out of the way.

"The plumber—his bill! Why has a plumber sent me a bill?"

"Why, I told you about that leaking water pipe two weeks ago, and you told me to have the plumber on the corner come over and solder it. The bill is only ninety cents."

"Ninety cents for soldering up a leak no larger than a pin!" whooped Mr. Bowser.

"I'll see that plumber plump to the other side of Texas before I pay it! Did you protest? Did you tell him it was swindle? Did you declare his bill highway robbery?"

"No."

"Of course not! That shows your interest in your brother's health book!" If he had had a bill in for \$5 you wouldn't have a word to say. And now, Mrs. Bowser, do you know what that pipe came to leak?"

"Something caused it to give way, I suppose."

"Exactly—something caused it to give way, but what? Did some one go down cellar and swing on that water pipe and knock it loose? Did some one strike it with the ax or jab it with the crow-bar?"

"Don't be foolish, Mr. Bowser. I might as well tell you that the glass in the back kitchen door was broken several days ago."

"It was eh!" grappled Mr. Bowser as he sat down on the edge of a chair and looked at her. "Some one, in order to spite the husband and add to the load he is staggering under, walked up to that door with a rolling pin and deliberately smashed out the 18 cent pane of glass!"

"A man offered to replace it for seventy cents, and it was broken by a gust of wind slamming the door. The girl had just called to me to come down and look at her husband."

"Mrs. Bowser, are you going to tell me that anything is wrong with those tiles?" interrupted Mr. Bowser, as he stood up again.

"The waste pipe in one of them seems to be clogged."

"Seems—to-be—clogged! That means that some person has gone down there and taken the poker and rammed and jammed and pounded the cloth-dish into the mouth of the pipe! It means another visit from the plumber—another bill for \$15—a tear-up of all the pipes and drains about the house!"

"I think it is only a piece of soap which will soon dissolve," explained Mrs. Bowser.

"Yes, you think, but what does your thinking amount to in the face of facts? You couldn't think of any other way to bring me to the poorhouse, and so you jam a cloth-dish into a drain-pipe! When you were at it why didn't you blow up the gas meter, smash all the windows in the house, and give the furniture to some old tramp?"

"Mr. Bowser, can I help it if the grate burned out?"

"When I say I can't help it, I mean I can't help it."

"And so the grate has burned out of the range again!" he interrupted.

"That is 185 times during the last year—a little less

than once in two days! Every time that grate burns out it has cost me \$7 to replace it! Is it any wonder that go around so dead-beats like I can't buy a bone collar-button? Of all thereckless, extravagant, foolish women I ever heard of, you take the cake! Great Scott, but just think of it—over \$1000 in the past week for coal, glass and water-pipes in this house!"

"I'm sure it is not my fault. I try to do the very—"

"Yes, you try to bankrupt me! You have been trying for the last twenty years, and you have finally succeeded! We are bankrupt! We are paupers! To-morrow we shall not have a roof over our heads! If I can save even ten cents from the wreck you may have it and go home to your mother, while I start life over again. Mrs. Bowser, I'm going upstairs to figure, and you can sit here and giggle and chuckle over the way you have ruined a once happy home, and brought a kind and liberal husband to the grave of bankruptcy. Good-night, desolate woman—good-night!"

### A STORY OF OLIVER CROMWELL

How the Protector Got Even With a Father for His Daughter's Hand.

One of the most witty and facetious preachers of the Puritanical way was Jerry White, Oliver Cromwell's chaplain. Being possessed of the advantages of youth and a handsome person, he was ambitious enough to aspire to the hand of Cromwell's youngest daughter. The young lady is said to have encouraged his addresses, and it was not long before this interchange of gallantries was noticed by the Court. The Lord Protector was well informed of the circumstances, and, having no inclination for such alliance, was determined to have a strict look-out kept, with a view, ultimately, of having White severely punished.

In a short time "Jerry White," as he was generally called, was discovered in the lady's chamber, and Oliver rushing into the room in a rage, found Jerry on his knees, either kissing his daughter's hand or having just kissed it. Cromwell was in a fury, asked what was the meaning of this posture before the High Court of Justice. White, with a great deal of execrable mud, said "My Lord, please your Highness, I have a long time courted that young gentlewoman there, my lady's woman, and cannot prevail; I was, therefore, humbly praying her ladyship to intercede for me."

Oliver, turning to the young woman, cried, "What's the meaning of this, husky? Why do you treat the honourable Mr. White would do you? He is my friend, and I expect you will treat him as such."

My lady's woman, who deserved nothing better, with a very low curtesy, replied, "If Mr. White intends me the honor, I shall not be against him."

"Savest thou so, my lass?" cried Cromwell. "Call Goodwyn—this business shall be done presently, before I go out of the room."

White had gone too far to recede from his proposal. His brother parson came, and Jerry and my lady's woman were united in the service of the Protector, who gave her bride five hundred pounds as her portion to the secret disappointment and indignation of the enraged dape of his own making, but entire gratification and satisfaction of the fair Abigail, the moment they were made one flesh, who, by this unexpected good fortune, obtained a husband much above her most sanguine expectations.

The Restoration deprived White of all hope of preferment, and he, therefore, chose to remain quiescent, for he was too pleasant a man to take up his abode in a prison for preaching in a conventicle. He died 1707, and Mrs. White, who survived him, always implored her son to tell the truth about her romantic marriage whenever the subject is mentioned.

### HOME OF THE DIAMOND KING.

Beautiful Picture of Mr. Rhodes' Residence in South Africa.

A thousand acres of Table Mountain's charming slopes, a quiet old Cape Dutch residence stocked with all manner of interesting antique furniture and storey-laden mementoes, an old garden filled with the odour of great beds of violet, a grotto carpeted with hydrangeas in flower, a game preserve filled with South African antelopes and birds, with a lion-house for Zembeian forest kings, six miles of oak avenues, commanding vistas and views of sea and mountain gloriously picturesque, wherever the eye ranges—all this, flooded with warmth and sunshine, under the cloudless blue by day and the moonlit sky by night: it is a fairly enticing picture which is given us by Cape Town's accounts of Mr. Rhodes' residence.

"Groote Schuur" is a typical old Cape Dutch house, which Mr. Rhodes has taken in hand with the lavish ideas and imaginative taste of a Monte Cristo. He has bought up adjoining estates until he has a frontage of three miles of choice woodlands and mountains, and after enlarging the residence in its correct style, has made it a perfect museum of old Cape Dutch furniture and curiosities, and relics from the Groote Schuur days. The residence is surrounded by groves of trees of greatest interest such as Religiosa's rose, the silver elephant of Bulawayo, the Matabelo's seal, and the drinking cup, the sacred crocodile bowl of Zimbabwe, bits of Arab glass from the ruins, blue pottery and a Roman coin from Mashonaland, and photographs of the men who fell or who conquered in the late little wars.

A lover of the antique and a man who had not only taste and means, but the power of seeing where he can specialize, Mr. Rhodes has spared no expense or trouble in procuring what is interesting and in character for the interior of his beautiful home. Dutch clocks, Dutch chairs and wardrobes, rich old tapestries, old prints and paintings, and a collection of the scurvy-striken remnants of Sir John Franklin's crew were making when storm and famine stayed their progress, and left for McCloud their battered boats, the skeletons of brave men, and a cairn, which told the sad story of their fate.

### Outdoing the Bible.

A noted English physician says the normal period of human life is about 110 years, and that seven out of every ten of us ought to live that long if we took proper care of ourselves. Generally speaking, however, the people who are noted for their longevity took a sort of pot-luck and didn't bother themselves in observing any particular rules and regulations.

The man who sets up arbitrary rules for his body and stomach follows a man's mind of his health. If he begins to diet young he then begins to die.

After his morning ride, Mr. Rhodes strolls in a lovely garden now fragrant with violet under trellised vines hung with rich clusters of luscious black grapes. Thousands of rhododendrons, azaleas, and flowering shrubs adorn the slopes of the mountain; and there is a grotto some hundreds of yards in length, through which a stream flows, and the sides of which a few weeks ago were "carpeted with bright blue blossoms" of hydrangea. In the game preserve of 900 acres, enclosed by a seven-foot fence, there are lions, leopards, tigers, and a temporary model of the lion house; and as far as possible this fine preserve will be made a menagerie of South African animal and bird life of every kind procurable.

His Superior Advantages.

Snooper—I think that Cubbage must be a well-informed man.

Swayback—Indeed?

Snooper—Yes. His wife tells him all she hears.

A law has been passed in Russia permitting commercial transactions to be concluded on a gold basis.

### IN THE BARREN LANDS.

Experiences of Canadian Explorers in the Far Northwest.

Mr. R. Munro Ferguson, A. D. C., of the staff of Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, and a brother of the Munro Ferguson who recently married a daughter of Lord Duferin, is busy, in company with Mr. Tyrrell of the Dominion Geological Survey, preparing for publication by the Government a report of their remarkable exploratory survey of 1894-95, through the middle of one of the last remaining pieces of northern territory represented as a great blank space upon the map of North America. This territory is known as the Barren Lands, and is west of the Hudson Bay north of Reindeer Lake and the Churchill River, and east of the Lake Athabasca. Through the Barren Lands in question are of lesser extent than the interior of the great Labrador peninsula, traversed last year by the Low-Eaton expedition, they were just as much a terra incognita and extend even further north than Fort Chimo, and Ungava Bay, the most nor

## Consumption

Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Free to  
any address. Give your name and post office address. D. A.  
WILSON CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., London, Ont.

## THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor  
SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 per year.

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### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every  
convenience necessary for turning out first class  
work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ;  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1895.

### THEY'VE NO CONNECTION.

The Territories have been very un-  
generously dealt with in regard to re-  
venue as compared with the subsidies to  
the Provinces, and now that the  
direct Dominion expenditures for the  
N.W.M.P. and Public Works have  
been so largely decreased we are clear-  
ly entitled to a large increase in the  
Territorial subsidy, and we trust that  
the new Assembly when it meets will  
not be backward in forcing our necessities  
on the attention of the govern-  
ment.—*Qu'Appelle Vidette.*

In its statement that the North  
West does not receive justice from  
Ottawa in the matter of money grants,  
*The Vidette* is speaking by the book.  
But it makes a mistake in arguing  
that our subsidy should be increased  
because the Police and public works  
appropriations have been cut down.  
That is not a good reason to advance.  
There is no connection between the  
vote to the Assembly and the votes for  
Dominion departmental expenditures.  
We pay, under the tariff, our share of  
the Dominion's revenue. An analysis  
shows that we even pay a higher aver-  
age duty than the people in eastern  
provinces, by reason of the special class  
of our importations. We are surely  
entitled, therefore, to share proportionately  
with the provinces in the sum  
total of the subsidies granted the  
component parts of the Dominion for  
maintenance of the local legislative  
shows. We should disabuse our own  
minds, and attempt to disabuse the  
minds of the Ottawa autocrats, of the  
notion that the grants to the "North-  
West Assembly should in any measure  
be regulated by the sums spent in the  
North-West by the Dominion directly,  
as for instance on Police force, on  
public works, on Indians, or on postal  
service. These are purely federal  
matters. Expenditures on Indians,  
works and post offices made in the  
provinces are not charged against the  
provincial subsidies, and like expendi-  
tures in the Territories ought not to be  
charged against the Assembly grants.  
The hundreds of thousands annually  
spent on militia and military colleges  
are not charged against the provinces  
in which such expenditures are made.  
For preservation of federal autonomy  
the N.W.M.P. force is as useful—yes,  
ten times more practically useful—as  
the Dominion police and permanent  
corps maintained in the east. It  
is quite as unfair to charge police ex-  
penditure against the North-West as  
it would be to charge the cost of a  
session of parliament against the  
treasury of the city of Ottawa. Some  
eastern papers—mostly of Liberal per-  
suasion—are so badly muddled about  
North-West politics that they fail  
to charge Manitoba and the North-  
West with the whole hundred million  
spent in C.P.R. construction, forgetting  
that by far the greater portion of the  
C.P.R. Co.'s lines lie in Eastern Can-  
ada, the United States and British Columbia,  
and that the building of the  
main line was an implied bargain at-  
tached to the articles of confederation  
of British Columbia.

There are a few points in the above  
which our North-West Members and  
Senators might, with profit, give study to.  
They have a habit of going about  
the country with expanded chest, point-  
ing to the railway, the Indian depart-

ment, the Police force, as evidences of  
the bulging generosity of the Dominion  
government towards the North-West.  
They are careful on these trips not to  
talk of the Royal Military College, the  
Perth canal, or the hundreds of  
millions with which eastern railways  
and waterways of doubtful utility have  
been subsidized within the past ten  
years.

### BEARING ITS FRUIT.

A Conservative journal, commenting  
upon the present difficult position  
of that party, says:—

The failure to hold conventions and  
the long period of cabal control of the  
Conservative party and its policy has  
brought its punishment upon that  
organization. For years, a handful of  
men, not all of commendable character,  
have governed the party, and formulated  
its platform, without consulting the  
rank and file and with scant attention  
to the wishes of the great mass of  
voters who compose the party.

This is emphasizing a remark made  
by Grand President Braithwaite, P. of  
I., in the speech made by him some  
months ago at Moose Jaw. He said:—  
"The prevailing system has been for  
our masters at Ottawa or Winnipeg  
to select men to represent us; they  
say, 'these be your gods, O Israel!' A  
convention sits; the gods are endorsed;  
we worship." Such a system  
could have but one result. It is in-  
cumbent upon the servant to obey his  
master. The member of Parliament is a  
servant. He ought to be the serv-  
ant of the people, but he is not. He  
is the servant of the government wire-  
pullers; and accordingly his services  
are given, not to the people, but to the  
government. His choice as a candi-  
date has depended upon the wire-  
pullers, and to them he must render  
homage. Representative government  
is an institution calculated to make the  
whole people dictators of the nation's  
policy. For the past ten years the  
government has dictated Canada's  
policy, and the policy has been against  
the interests and wishes of the majority  
of the people. The miserable extreme  
of partisanship into which our people allowed  
themselves to be drawn, made such a  
condition possible. The rank and  
file in the Conservative party shut their  
eyes to the bad features in the  
government's course; against their wishes  
they realized that boddling was rau-  
pant, money was squandered, and that  
the support of the manufacturers was  
held in purchase by a tariff which  
robbed the farming and laboring  
classes,—but they would not admit it.  
The government waxed bolder and  
more unscrupulous. The members  
thereof seemed indeed to believe that  
they were sovereigns of Canada, in-  
stead of her paid servants. The pro-  
ducing classes actually greased last  
year under tariff subjection. At last  
the revolt of the party supporters has  
come. When the government shaped  
their course in the Manitoba School  
question directly opposite to the wishes  
of three-quarters of the party, the last  
straw was laid on; blind servility re-  
ceived sight, and the deaf ears of par-  
tizanship are opened at last. The  
revolt spreads all along the line. For  
the first time in their lives the Con-  
servative papers are properly fulfilling  
their functions by pointing out the  
errors of the party leaders. Prior to  
this, according to those papers, the  
leaders did not wrong. Now the same  
papers say that the leaders have done  
little else but wrong. The *N.W. Western*  
tells us that the government's pusillani-  
mous dealings with the Hudson's  
Bay Ry. has alienated Manitoba. The  
Hamilton *Spectator* and Toronto *World*  
are more outspoken than any Opposition  
paper in condemning the government's school policy. The *Calgary Herald*  
says that protection as applied to the  
North-West is milking us of our  
economic strength and neglecting  
to give us compensating nourishment  
to enable us to stand the drain. It  
was a government journal that recently  
declared the franchise act, which  
has cost Canada over a million dollars  
in ten years, has not a solitary friend  
from the Atlantic to the Pacific. None  
but subsidized papers attempted to justify  
the whitewashing of Haggart in the Curran  
Bridge disgraceful business; and it was a Conservative editor, when  
Quinet said he was not ashamed of his  
thieving cousin, Contractor St. Louis,  
who wrote that the country was  
ashamed of the Minister of Public  
Works.

Under our system of government  
when an administration commences to  
ignore the wishes of the masses of

## R. BOGUE.

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Dry Goods,  
Boots & Shoes,  
Hardware,  
Groceries,  
Flour & Feed,  
Wheat,  
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## R. BOGUE.

voters, it has entered upon a path the  
end of which is a precipice. The path  
may be long or short. In Canada  
it has been long, but the end is being  
fast approached.

### RESIDENTS WILL NOT WORK.

In the conviction that resident farm-  
ers are bound to prove failures as  
noxious weeds inspectors, the Souris  
Plaindealer coincides with this paper.  
During the past two months The Plain-  
dealer has lucidly and forcibly given  
the reasons which led to its conviction.  
A late issue contains the following:—  
"It is always a comfort to see one's  
opinion on any matter backed up by  
those who have some claim to be  
held authorities. At the Farmers'  
Institute meeting at Brandon last  
week the unanimous opinion of the  
delegates in the matter of noxious  
weeds seemed to be that local in-  
spectors, resident farmers appointed  
by the municipalities, were entirely  
inadequate to the work. This opinion,  
we trust with due deference, we ex-  
pressed in these columns a few weeks  
ago. We refer to it again because  
this time our words may carry great  
weight."

Although we in the Territories have  
had experience with neither resident or  
non-resident inspectors and cannot  
speak with the authority of eye-wit-  
nesses like the delegates at Brandon,  
yet it requires no great stretch of  
imagination to conceive wherein the  
resident inspector would fall short. A  
minority speaker at the recent meeting  
held in Moose Jaw for the discussion  
on weeds, put the case clearly although  
he failed to convince some of the  
auditors. "The resident inspector," he  
said, "would start out with good  
intentions all right enough. He would  
call his neighbor's attention to the  
weeds on the neighbor's farm, and  
notify him to destroy them. The  
neighbor would just need a couple of  
days to complete the ploughing of the  
summer-fallow; or his hired man would  
be sick; or peradventure he had  
planned a trip to town on the morrow;  
—and as the neighbors had befriended  
one another times without number,  
the inspector would be unable to refuse  
the request to grant a few days' delay.  
And the delay would lengthen until  
the weeds were ripened and the seeds  
were wafting on the wings of the  
wind in countless numbers to  
poison the broad acres for  
miles around. Does one settler in  
fifty adhere to or attempt to secure  
enforcement of our present Herd Or-  
dinance?" questioned the speaker. "If  
you put upon settlers the duty of see-  
ing that their neighbors destroy weeds,  
you may find one in fifty who will do  
all that the position demands—but I  
doubt it." The speaker was simply  
giving views formed upon his judg-  
ment of the personal qualities, re-  
lationships and friendships in average  
North-West settlements. Although  
he probably did not know it, he was  
drawing a very accurate picture of the  
utility of resident inspection as found  
by its trial in Manitoba. "In only  
three municipalities in the whole  
province," says a Manitoba writer, "have  
the resident inspectors made even a  
passable pretense of fulfilling their  
duties. In the others the system has  
been wholly a failure." Why should  
the North-West duplicate Manitoba's  
failure? Let us profit by the ex-  
perience of that province, and institute  
a system under which at the least we

may hope, if not trust, to accomplish  
the practical destruction of weeds, even  
though the system may entail an ex-  
penditure of money. We spend some  
hundreds a year in the making of roads.  
It is highly desirable that the roads  
and trails throughout the country shall  
be made passable in all weathers.  
Fifty dollars devoted to the improve-  
ment of a bad piece of road means  
hundreds of dollars saved to travellers  
over the road in horseflesh and wagons.  
But the making of roads sinks into  
insignificance when compared with the  
importance of checking the spread of  
weeds. If practical means to this end  
are not adopted, the making of roads  
for farmers' convenience will ere many  
years become wasted energy, for the  
cayote and gopher will be the only re-  
maining inhabitants; and graded roads  
are not essential to the rotundity of  
their domestic economy.

A phase of the question that de-  
mands consideration is the situation of  
farmers whose lands are already badly  
seeded. Next year it will be found  
that to destroy the weeds on some  
farms, it will be necessary to destroy  
the crops as well. This means ruin to  
the farmers so placed. It is generally  
the poor man whose lands are overrun,  
—the man who can ill afford the ex-  
pense of destroying weeds, let alone  
crops. Nothing but money can meet  
this aspect of the question. "A stitch  
in time saves nine." Ten thousand  
dollars spent next year may save hun-  
dreds of thousands of dollars in years to  
come. The government of Manitoba  
twitted with cowardice for shifting  
upon the municipalities the duty of  
dealing with weeds. It has never yet  
been hinted that the North-West  
Executive is a cowardly body. The  
weeds question may test its courage.  
Does it dare assume the responsibility  
of weeds inspection?

### OTHER FISH TO FRY.

(*Farmer's Sun*)

Canadians had another illustration  
of the workings of the present "Na-  
tional Policy" in a resolution presented  
to Parliament last week by N. F.  
Davin, M.P., of Regina, who has long  
been an ardent supporter of the Gov-  
ernment and its policy. The N. P.  
proposes to make every class rich at  
the expense of every other class, and  
of course some very singular anom-  
alies are presented. Mr. Davin's recent  
proposal is that the Government shall  
tax the Dominion treasury at least  
\$20,000 a year in order to bonus and  
aid butter making in the North-West  
and that the import duty on butter  
shall be raised from four to six cents  
per pound, so that butter makers in  
the North-West can command the  
British Columbia markets, which now  
threaten to be supplied from Australia.

On behalf of the Government one  
Minister explained that while they had  
full sympathy with the spirit of the  
resolution, yet the public funds were  
not now in a position to afford as much  
aid as Mr. Davin suggested. The  
Dominion treasury has recently stood  
the strain of two hundred thousand  
dollars for an unnecessary voter's list,  
and of a hundred thousand for an  
equally unnecessary Prohibition Com-  
mission, and of twenty-five thousand  
for the funeral of the late Premier,  
with another twenty-five thousand  
donation to his widow, and of at least  
a hundred and forty thousand in over-  
payments to Contractor St. Louis, of  
Curran bridge fame, a cousin of the

Minister of Public Works, besides  
thousands of dollars in other equally  
unnecessary and useless directions. Of  
course it is evident enough that it has  
not an extra twenty thousand to spare  
in helping the farmers of the North-  
West in their present struggle, espe-  
cially in view of the fact that the same  
Government proposes to expend at  
least another three hundred thousand  
on a sixth session of the present Parlia-  
ment for the sole reason of helping the  
party through the Manitoba school  
crisis. The Government is full of  
sympathy with the farmers of the  
North-West, but it is evident that it  
has found a dozen other ways of spend-  
ing all its money.

A good advertisement is like a porous  
plaster—it draws.

"Don't you think you are rather  
running this thing into the ground,"  
wrote the widow to the lawyer. "in  
sending a bill to a man who has been  
buried six-months."

The man who attempts to make a  
success of business without advertising  
is built after the plan of the farmer  
who attempted to plow without horses  
or oxen. He said he knew he could do  
it. In making the effort he burst a  
blood-vessel and had a large agricul-  
tural funeral.

There is more truth than poetry in the  
following cogitation of the Paris *Star-  
Transcript*.—If a doctor makes a little  
mistake he buries it; if a merchant  
makes a mistake he never tells it; if a  
lawyer makes a mistake he crawls out  
of it; if an editor makes a mistake he puts  
it on a sheet of paper for the  
world to look at, and in every com-  
munity there are those who think  
they are models of wisdom because  
they occasionally discover the mistake.

The efforts of any newspaper to build  
up a town is practically nullified unless  
it is backed up by the business men.  
A stranger turns from the news  
columns of a paper to its advertising  
page, and if he fails to find there the  
business card of the merchants and  
professional firms, he comes to the con-  
clusion that the publisher is not ap-  
preciated, in which case it is a good  
place for him to keep clear of. No  
town ever grew without the active  
assistance of its newspaper. Nor can  
papers grow and build up their localities  
without the assistance of the town.  
Business men should realize this and  
remember that in giving support to the  
newspaper they are not only building  
up their own business, but helping to  
support that which is steadily working  
for the benefit of the whole community.—*Exchange*.

A reproach to Western Assiniboinia is  
removed. The goddess of poetry is  
honored. A fruitful topic for the skits  
and squibs of all Canada's humorists  
has disappeared into the halo of the  
"has been." Nicholas Flood Davin  
has put an end to his celibacy. He  
has turned his back upon the delights  
and freedom of bachelorhood. Stricken  
to the heart by a tiny dart from the  
bow of Cupid, Regina's bard, after a  
long, brave fight, surrendered; he has  
been led captive into the blissful cap-  
tivity of matrimony. The long and  
short of it is that Mr. Davin was mar-  
ried on 25th July at Ottawa; he and  
his bride are now accepting congratula-  
tions at the Territorial capital. In  
one respect Nicholas has a decided  
advantage over the rest of us poor  
bachelors: He'll never have his hair  
pulled. We congratulate him upon  
that fact; we also congratulate him on  
the fact that he is now fully equipped  
as a candidate to succeed His Honor  
Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh at the  
gubernatorial chair at Regina. But,  
alas! To whom may we turn for a  
champion at Ottawa of the cause of  
Woman Suffrage, now that the fate of  
the chivalrous bard is sealed! Joking  
aside, we are sure that admirer and  
critic, friend and foe in politics,  
acquaintance literal and acquaintance  
by repute, everyone, will join heartily  
in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Davin a life  
of extended and unbroken domestic  
happiness.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 20 Minutes.—  
One short puff of the breath through the  
blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr.  
Agnew's Catarrh Powder, removes this  
malady painlessly and permanently cures  
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Thrust, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 80 cents.  
Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65 and  
upwards.

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in Great Britain and Ireland and at special  
low rates to all parts of the Mediterranean contin-  
ent. Prepaid passage arranged from all  
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Second Class—"Ivanhoe."

First Class—"Ivanhoe," selections from Genung's Handbook for Rhetorical analysis.

#### RHYTHMICAL LITERATURE.

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Second Class—Coleridge: The Ancient Mariner. Longfellow; Evangeline; A Gleam of Sunshine; The Day is Done; The Old Clock on the Stair; The Fire of Driftwood; Resignation; The Ladder of St. Augustine; A Psalm of Life; The Builders; The Warden of the Cinque Ports. The following selections from Palgrave's Golden Treasury—Wordsworth: The Education of Nature; A Lesson to the Skylark; To the Daisy; and the following sonnets: To a Distant Friend,

"O Friend I know not which way I must look"; Milton! Those should be living at this hour; To Sleep; Within the King's College Chapel.

Campbell; Ye Mariners of England; Battle of the Baltic; Hohenlinden; The River of Life. Coleridge: Youth and Age.

First Class—Shakespeare: "King Lear"; "Macbeth." Milton: The following selections from Palgrave's Golden Treasury: L'Allegro; Il Penseroso; Lycidas; Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity; The Hymn Sonnets: "On his Blindness"; When the Assault was intended on the City"; To the Cyriack Skinner.

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#### COMPOSITION.

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#### GOGRAPHY.

Third and Second Class—The High School Geography; Geography of the British Colonies by Dawson and Sutherland.

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Arithmetic—Hamblin Smith.

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Geometry—McKay's Elements.

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Book-keeping—McLean's High School Book-keeping.

Botany—Spott's High School for Third, Second and First.

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Physics—Gage's Introduction to Physical Science.

The English Language—First Class: Lounsbury's English Language (Revised Edition) Part I.

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The revised regulations will be printed and distributed shortly.

Readers—Supplementary (their use is optional):

Standard I.—Part I—Appleton's First Reader. Part II—\*Seaside and Wayside No. 1 (Animal life). \*Nature Stories for Young Reader—Bass (Plant life). †Vers and Prose for Beginners—Scudder, No. 59.

Standard II.—\*Seaside and Wayside, No. 2. †Fables and Folk Stories, Parts I and II, Nos. 47 and 48.

Standard III.—\*Seaside and Wayside, No. 3. †Selections from Child Life in Poetry, No. 70.

Standard IV.—†Birds and Bees—John Burroughs, No. 28. †A Christmas Carol—Chas. Dickens, No. 57. \*D. C. Heath & Co., Publishers, Boston.

†Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, Riverside Literature Series, Boston.

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An Opportunity to Commence the Public Park.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR.—In your issue of 29th July, I notice an advt. of the School Board calling for tenders for excavating required for the addition to the present school building. I think our Council has authority to decide where the earth taken from the excavation shall be put by the contractor, and to order accordingly. If they have no authority to decide where the contractor is in the premises, they should endeavor to make an arrangement with the contractor and have the earth placed to form a dam across the creek north of the school house. This would be a commencement of the work on the park, and I hope that work will sometime in the future be undertaken and finished. Let us have a park in reality and not a place of waste ground. If the Council will profit by this hint, I hope they will see to it and have it done properly. A sluice should be placed in the centre of the dam, and the foundation should be made so that there could be no washout in wet seasons. Thanking you for space, I am, Yours, &c. RATEPAYER

W. W. Bole, Druggist.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole Druggist.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$6 a pair. Tweed, from \$6.00, to \$1 a yard. Flannels, from 30c. to 50c. Shirts, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Suits to measure, \$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

## MECHANICAL.

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**REUBEN E. TRUAX**



Hon. Reuben E. Truax, one of Canada's ablest thinkers and statesmen; a man so highly esteemed by the people of his district that he was honored with a seat in Parliament, kindly furnishes us for publication the following statement, which will be most welcome to the public, inasmuch as it is one in which all will place implicit confidence. Mr. Truax says:

"I have been for about ten years very much troubled with Indigestion and Dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try the Great South American Nervine Tonic. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from Indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow-sufferers from the disease to give South American Nervine an immediate trial. It will cure you."

"REUBEN E. TRUAX,  
Walkerton, Ont."

It has lately been discovered that certain Nerve Centres, located near the base of the brain, control and supply the stomach with the necessary nerve force to properly digest the food. When these Nerve

Centres are in any way deranged the supply of nerve force is at once diminished, and as a result the food taken into the stomach is only partially digested, and Chronic Indigestion and Dyspepsia soon make their appearance.

South American Nervine is so prepared that it acts directly on the nerves. It will absolutely cure every case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and is an absolute specific for all nervous diseases and ailments. It usually gives relief in one day.

Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle-aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious balsm; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

Dr. W. Washburn, of New Richmond, Indiana, writes: "I have used South American Nervine in my family and prescribed it in my practice. It is a most excellent remedy."

For Sale by **W. W. BOLE,**

Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

# LADY AYLMER.

## CHAPTER VIII.—(CONTINUED.)

The crowd was gathering numbers every moment, and was not only dense and strong, but curious. Lord Aylmer, however, without standing on ceremony, vigorously elbowed his way to the inner circle.

"Let me pass; stand aside. Policeman, I am Lord Aylmer—my horses were frightened by an infernal balloon that a child was carrying. Is she much worse?"

"Dead faint at present, my lord," replied the policeman, who had the woman's head up on his knees. "I wish we could get some brandy and some water."

Lord Aylmer looked round for Charles. "Charles, get some brandy and some water from somewhere or other. Be quick!"

Just then a well-dressed young woman pushed her way through the crowd. "Let me pass," she urged. "Can't you see I've brought brandy? Stand back, you men! Have you never seen an accident before? Do you want to kill her? Stand back!"

She was a handsome woman, scarcely more than a girl; her hands and face and speech betokened that she was gently born, her fearless words, putting into words what was in her mind, had the effect of causing the crowd to shrink back a little. "Is she hurt, poor thing?" she asked.

"Pretty bad case, miss," answered the policeman, who was trying to get a little brandy down the unconscious woman's throat.

"Hadn't you better get her into my house? She can't lie here," she went on. "Has any one gone for a doctor?"

"I should get her off to the hospital at once, miss," the policeman replied.

"Would you? Poor thing! I was standing at my window and saw it all. You oughtn't to let your coachman drive like that," she added, severely, to Lord Aylmer.

"I don't; but my horses were frightened by a child's balloon," he explained.

"You oughtn't to have horses that are frightened at trifles," she responded logically.

"I think we better get her off at once," said the policeman; "she gives no signs of coming round."

"How can we take her? Shall I have the carriage here ready, and the horses be sober enough now?"

"Yes, my lord, I really think that's the best thing we can do," the other answered, "if your man will give me a hand we'll lift her in, in a minute."

Eventually the woman was lifted into the victoria, and the energetic young woman hurried back to her house for her hat, got in also, and supported her in as comfortable a position as was compatible with her insensible condition. Just as they were starting, a doctor arrived on the scene, took a hasty glance at the victim of the accident, and quietly got in, taking possession of the little back seat. "I'd better go—it's a bad business," said to Lord Aylmer, realizing that he was owner of the carriage.

"Yes—yes—we had better follow in a cab," Lord Aylmer said, turning to the policeman. "I suppose you'll see this through."

"Oh, yes, my lord! I'm bound to do that," he answered.

Lord Aylmer was getting more and more nervous; he got into the cab looking white and scared, with his old heart thumping against his ribs in a way that was very unusual with him. Not because the doctor had run over an elderly woman, but it was likely to prove a fatal accident, not for that reason at all, but wholly and solely because, when Charles and the policeman had lifted the unconscious woman into the carriage, Lord Aylmer had picked up a letter which was lying face upward in the roadway just where she had laid. Short-sightedness was not one of Lord Aylmer's signs of approaching years, and in an instant he had grasped that the letter was addressed to his nephew Dick, and before Charles and the policeman had got their burden safely into the victoria, he had thrust the letter into his pocket, with a sort of impious thanksgiving to Heaven that at last the girl he had been hunting down for many weeks was delivered into his hand.

For evidently this respectable elderly woman, dressed in decent black, was Mrs. Harris's servant; and if it happened that she did not keep more than one—why, this accident would put her altogether at his mercy.

He was positively trembling when they reached the St. George's Hospital, and Barbara was carried in, not unconscious now, for the slight jolting of the carriage had brought her to again. Then there was a short time of impatient waiting before the doctor came to them—that is, Lord Aylmer and the young lady who had come with him.

"Broken leg," he said—"bad thing at her time of day. And she is worried about her mistress—wants to send and break it gently—in't is good health just now. Will you go?" turning to the young lady.

"I! Oh I'm very sorry, but I'm due at rehearsal now—I must go off at once. Couldn't you go?" she asked, turning to Lord Aylmer.

"Certainly—with pleasure. Shall I bring her back to see the old lady?" Lord Aylmer inquired, in a tone which was a delightful mixture of gallantry and fatherliness—a tone which had, by the bye, stood him in good stead many a time and oft.

"Yes it would quiet her down a little, I dare say," the housekeeper agreed.

"Very well. Make me liable for any expenses you know," Lord Aylmer said, as he moved toward the door. "Can I see you into a cab, my dearest lady?" he added to the actress.

"Thanks," she answered.

"And may I have the honor of settling with the cabman?"

"Oh, no—very kind of you, but I always pay for myself." The carriage—good-by."

The cab rolled off, Lord Aylmer uncovered his handsome old head, smiled his most fascinating smile, and bowed with a profound air of respect, which was quite lost on the back of the retreating cab and its occupant. Then he got into his victoria and said: "Palace Mansions."

"Yes, w'ld," answered Charles, woodily; then remarked to Barker, as soon as he hopped up on to the box; "Palace Mansions; ever broken legs don't put 'em off."

"Seems so," said Barker, Barker's nerves were all shaken with the accident, and he would have given anything he possessed for a nip of brandy; he was not, therefore, very much inclined for conversation.

Meantime, as soon as they had reached Albert Gate, Lord Aylmer drew out the letter and looked at it with a grin of satisfaction on his wicked old face. "H'm! Richard Harris, Esq., care of Messrs. Brewster & Co., No. 10 Grove street, Madras, India," he muttered. "Oh! so you have not cut the chains, Master Dick, you didn't burn your boats behind you. What a fool you are, to be sure!"

He opened the letter without the smallest scruple, torn the envelope into a thousand fragments and scattered them to the winds, then settled down to enjoy the tender words beginning: "My own dear Dick," and adding, "You're loving and faithful little wife, Dorothy."

"So her name is Dorothy," he mused, but her eyes were still radiant as she turned toward him. "I did not notice when we were," she said in a voice still tinged with the brightness of her dream.

"Happy thoughts," said he, as he helped her to the ground.

"Very happy ones," she answered, smiling.

They did not permit her to stay very long. Barbara was lying still, very faint and weak from the shock of the accident and the pain of her leg. She was worrying and anxious about her young mistress, and Dorothy hastened to reassure her.

For a little way Dorothy was silent.

"Poor old Barbara!" she burst out at length, "I don't believe she was ever ill in all her life before; at least, I never knew her to be ill, never."

She turned again to him. "How soon do you think the woman you spoke of will be to come?" she asked.

"As quickly, I hope," he replied. Any way I will go out and see her and let you know."

"But what a trouble for you!" "Not at all—a great pleasure, I can assure you," gallantly.

He helped her to sit up and saw her safe in the house, then got into the carriage again. "To Grosmont road," he said.

"Yes, m'lord," Charles replied.

"Where to now?" asked Barker, who was getting tired and generally desperate.

"Grosmont Road."

"Oh, my!" muttered Barker. "I wasn't surprised when broken legs didn't put him off Mrs. Aris; but when Mrs. Aris don't put him off Grosmont road, it is a pretty go."

Meanwhile, Dorothy had gone in to the entrance hall of Palace Mansions, where the porter of the establishment met her. "A lady for you, ma'am, he said. Then there was a pause, a rush, and a glad cry of "Oh, Esther! Esther!"

body to do anything but myself. I am afraid she is a person accustomed to a very large establishment!"

"I think that will be all right. I will make it worth her while to come. No, don't look so, my dear Mrs. Harris; it will be only just and right that I should pay for your temporary domestic—it must be a frightful inconvenience and of course it was my fault. If I had a been there the old lady wouldn't have come to grief."

"You are too good," murmured Dorothy gratefully.

So by the time they had reached the hospital Dorothy had thought herself into quite a blissful frame of mind. She had built up a wonderful castle in the air, when Lord Aylmer should express a wist, "Oh, my dear, I do wish that you were my daughter!" when she should throw off her disguise and say, "I am the last thing to be done." "How?" "Why, I'm Dick's."

She was so engrossed in her dreams that she did not notice that they had reached their destination, until a smooth voice at her elbow said, "Now, dear lady."

Somehow the tone jarred on her dream, but her eyes were still radiant as she turned toward him. "I did not notice where we were," she said in a voice still tinged with the brightness of her dream.

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"I am so ill!" she gasped. "Oh, Esther!"

Esther took firm ground at once. "Now, don't give way, my dear; all will be well," she asserted. "Here is our help, and we will have the doctor here in next to no time, if you will only tell me where to send for him."

"Dr. Franklin, in Victoria Road," Dorothy returned. "Don't leave me, Esther—don't!"

"Certainly not, dearest. Amelia will go and fetch him," Esther returned.

"I had better go at once, madam," said Amelia, quietly.

"Yes, Mrs. Harris is very ill—that is urgent."

"Yes, madam," answered Amelia.

She walked off to the Victoria road at a pretty quick pace, thinking hard as she went. "H'm! I'm from what he told me to be never spoke to her before to-day. Queer. I wonder if he knows about this baby! Shall I tell him, or shall I keep the news as a little surprise for to-morrow? I'll keep the sight of his lordship's face will be worth something."

She knocked at Dr. Franklin's door and asked to see him in exactly the same quiet, self-possessed way that the had spoken to Miss Brand, and all the time her thoughts were running on this new fancy of his lordship's.

"A little, sickly-looking girl, little better than a child," she was thinking, as she followed the neat maid into a waiting room.

"Not, I daresay, that she's looking her best just now; but, still, what can happen in her after woman like that? You are a nice girl, Mrs. Harris. You have taken a sudden illness, and Miss Brand wished me to come and fetch you at once."

By that time she had reached the Mansions, and she went in, took off her bonnet and cloak, and hustled about as only a thoroughly good worker can do, getting ready for the great event which seemed imminent, which, indeed, was imminent, for by the time morning light shone over London there were two more inmates of the little flat in Palace Mansions—a stout, motherly nurse, who huddled upon her ample bosom a wee fragment of humanity, a very small and soft, pinkish person, who had grunted and squirmed already in quite an alarming fashion, and who was, as Dorothy fondly told Esther, dear Dick, the very image of his father, dear Dick.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## NORTH-WEST PROSPECTS.

### PREPARING SMALL FRUITS FOR SHIPMENT.

Prepared Small Fruits for Shipment.

Some Items About a Few of the Great Fruits of the World.

Beaumont Castle, in Inverness-shire, which one of the Vanderbilt's recently took at a rent of \$10,000 a year, is the seat of Lord Lovat, one of the few genuine Highland chieftains who are left.

William H. Van Tine, a prominent and respected citizen of Cleveland, who has just died at the age of 75, never used an oath, never used tobacco or tasted liquor, never went to a theatre, and never spoke an unkind word about anybody.

Dr. Charles Walderstein, who was recently elected to the Slade professorship of art at Cambridge University, England, was at one time a resident of New York. He is esteemed by many as one of the greatest living authorities on Greek antiquities.

The general impression is that the King of Dahomey is an untutored savage, but such does not seem to be the case. He was educated in Paris, and speaks fluently several languages. It is said he relapsed into savagery because he was crossed in love. Quite reasonable enough some may think.

Sir Frederick Leighton, who has been seriously ill in Algiers, has excelled in other ways than with the brush. He is a musician of fine taste, a soldier, an orator, and a man of fashion. His career as an artist is long one, it having begun when he was eleven years old, and he is now sixty-five.

Whether the late Sir Patrick O'Brien did anything else of note in the House of Commons he will at least be remembered for one motion. One sultry day when the House adjourned to hear the cricket at Lord's. This nephew succeeded to the baronetcy.

One of the notable contributions to the Sales of the Camp de Mars is Gaudara's portrait of Bernhardt, and there was a flutter among the visitors when the actress entered the room, glided over to the platform, and stood beside it. The picture shows Bernhardt at full length, standing with her back to the spectator, and looking over her shoulder.

The Bishop of Chichester, who has been presiding over the great Church defence meeting at Brighton, England, is a marvel of bonhomie, being over ninety-four years old. In spite of this, he is still not only physically fit, but seems enveloped with a vitality which appears likely to carry him well into the next century.

Another American girl is to become the wife of an English nobleman, and it does not appear that she is a rich girl, either. She is Miss Bigley, recently a hospital nurse at Dubuque, Iowa, and the man of her choice is Lord Arthur Hepburn, who is said to be the possessor of large estates in England and New Zealand. They are to be married soon at Los Angeles, Cal.

It is said that Professor Dyche, the naturalist, of the Kansas University, will take a journey to Greenland this summer to collect specimens of animals and birds. Incidentally it is stated that he will visit the Anniversary Lodge in Bowdoin Hall. From this it may be inferred that Professor Dyche will form one of the Peary relief expeditions being organized by that eminent explorer's wife.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE STATE.

The Germans show praiseworthy energy in the introduction of hygienic reforms into school life. Some of the leading colleges have just abolished the old slate and pencil.

The reasons for this step are:—(1) A slight grey mark upon a slightly darker grey surface is more or less indistinct, and therefore trying to the eye; (2) The resistance of the hard pencil upon the hard slate is tiring to the muscles, and this resistance leads to perverted habits, which have to be overcome when the pupil begins to write with pencil or pen upon paper;

(3) and last, but not least, the use of the slate, slate-pencil, and sponge has a very uncleanly custom, and leads to and establishes very uncleanly habits. So the slate, slate-pencil, and sponge have had to make way for the paper, lead-pencil and rubber for school use.

A STAMMERER'S WIT.

On one of the old stage-roads of eastern Maine was a jolly driver whose habit of stammering was the occasion of some innocent amusement on the part of his friends.

One day his lumbering coach was stopped by a foot passenger who inquired the way to the next town. The driver attempted to tell him, but no words came. At last, waving his hand desperately toward a fork in the road, he said:

"T-t-t try both roads, and you'll get there."

On another occasion he was helping an uncomforable stammer into the coach.

The man was so large that there was more or less delay in finding him sufficient room. Irritated by the attention he had attracted, the driver exclaimed, in imitation of the driver's voice.

"There I start up your old b-b-bean pot."

All ready, n-n-n, sir—w-e've g-got the p-pot."

"I was the laughing roguish

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Preparing Small Fruits for Shipment.

Observe strict cleanliness. Strawberries especially should be carefully attended to. Mulch with straw or any coarse litter. This keeps the berries from becoming dirty during shower. When pickers are at work, watch them; allow no bad or dirty fruit to be placed in the boxes. All imperfect specimens must be thrown out. Fill boxes neither too full nor too scant. Leave calyx and stem on strawberries. This gives them a much nicer and cleaner appearance when placed on the market. They also stand a long shipment much better and keep longer. Do not allow them to be pulled off, as much fruit is then mashed. This applies to all small fruits. Never pick raspberries and blackberries with stems on. Instead of

raiser than any other single food for all classes and conditions of animals upon the farm. It holds no rank perhaps as fat producer; that is, not strictly speaking. In actual sound, healthy bones and muscle growing elements it is rich; and animals in thrif, growing condition will always be fat to a certain extent, yet to an animal for the shambles something besides bran would be necessary without doubt.

After years of feeding all kinds of grain feeds, both home grown and purchased, to all kinds of stock which are usually kept on a farm, I have come to regard bran as the principal parts of the food for cattle, with the exception of a few weeks finishing off on corn. I feed it to all breeding hogs, being especially good for sows suckling pigs. For young stock it is the standby, mixed partly with something else, perhaps, such as ground barley or oats.

For the horses it is excellent as a part of their rations at any time, and while not sufficiently heavy of itself for hard work, is good when fed with other grain. It keeps the bowels in good condition and there will be no trouble with colic.

Some farmers feed straw to their horses in winter with corn meal as a grain food. Such horses get colic frequently, but if bran is given in connection with it there is no trouble, as the bran acts as a preventive of impaction in the stomach and bowels.

## PERSONAL POINTERS.

Some Items About a Few of the Great Fruits of the World.

Beaumont Castle, in Inverness-shire, which one of the Vanderbilt's recently took at a rent of \$10,000 a year, is the seat of Lord Lovat, one of the few genuine Highland chieftains who are left.

William H. Van Tine, a prominent and respected citizen of Cleveland, who has just died at the age of 75, never used an oath, never used tobacco or tasted liquor, never went to a theatre, and never spoke an unkind word about anybody.

Dr. Charles Walderstein, who was recently elected to the Slade professorship of art at Cambridge University, England, was at one time a resident of New York. He is esteemed by many as one of the greatest living authorities on Greek antiquities.

The general impression is that the King of Dahomey is an untutored savage, but such does not seem to be the case. He was educated in Paris, and speaks fluently several languages. It is said he relapsed into savagery because he was crossed in love. Quite reasonable enough some may think.

Sir Frederick Leighton, who has been seriously ill in Algiers, has excelled in other ways than with the brush. He is a musician of fine taste, a soldier, an orator, and a man of fashion. His career as an artist is long one, it having begun when he was eleven years old, and he is now sixty-five.

Whether the late Sir Patrick O'Brien did anything else of note in the House of Commons he will at least be remembered for one motion. One sultry day when the House adjourned to hear the cricket at Lord's. This nephew succeeded to the baronetcy.

One of the notable contributions to the Sales of the Camp de Mars is Gaudara's portrait of Bernhardt, and there was a flutter among the visitors when the actress entered the room, glided over to the platform, and stood beside it. The picture shows Bernhardt at full length, standing with her back to the spectator, and looking over her shoulder.

The Bishop of Chichester,

## OPPORTUNITY IN CHINA.

### GREAT CHANCES FOR FOREIGNERS IF VICEROY LI HAS HIS WAY.

The Work that Will Be Called for in Rail-road and Telegraph Building and the Reorganization of the Army and Navy.

The great subject among Europeans in Shanghai is the opportunities that China will offer should the Viceroy Li be able to carry out the projects that he has had in mind for several years. It is known that for ten years the Viceroy has sent frequent memorials to the Throne urging the improvement and reorganization of the army and the navy, the purchase of proper arms, the engagement of competent foreign officers, the placing of all the great departments on the same footing as the customs service, with a foreign officer at its head, the buildings railroads and telegraph lines and many other schemes, which, had they been adopted, would have revolutionized China and would have made the present war impossible.

In all these schemes the Viceroy was antagonized by Wing Tang Ho, the Emperor's tutor, who until recently had boundless influence over his pupil. The Viceroy's memorials were pigeon-holed, and it was only when things came to a head, after the degradation of the Viceroy last year, that Li was able to present the facts to the Emperor and to prove that he was not responsible for the failure of China in the war. The young Emperor then promised that he would put no obstacle in the way of the Viceroy, and when the peace ratified and China has arranged to pay the big indemnity we may expect to see the old Viceroy begin.

#### THE HERCULEAN TASK

of furnishing an honest and efficient administration of the great departments of the Government.

In this work Li will be forced to call upon foreigners, and English and Americans will be those to whom he will first turn. Sir Robert Hart is the best known instance of what an honest and efficient European may do in administering an important branch of the public service in an Oriental country when he is allowed to have a free hand. It is over thirty years since Hart first took hold of the customs service of China. It was then in the same state of corrupt inefficiency as a dozen other departments are now. He organized it on the lines of the English service, and he insisted so strongly upon honest and careful work that he soon had his department as well conducted as any in the world. The great opinion revenue would have furnished rich pickings for corrupt Governors, but Sir Robert Hart, with these pestilential Chinese officials had no chance to levy the octopus or to "squeeze" an import of goods. This work, of course, was not done without frequent trials at interference on the part of high Chinese officials, but Sir Robert would tolerate no meddling in his department, and the large revenue which he was able to turn over to the Government was the best proof of the value of his system.

No other foreigner has ever enjoyed the privileges accorded to Sir Robert Hart. Whenever a European adviser has reached any prominence he has met the fatal opposition of the palace courtier, and his powers have been so seriously impaired that he could do nothing, and, to preserve his self-respect, he has been

#### FORCED TO RESIGN.

This has occurred so often that men of genuine ability would have nothing to do with the Chinese service, no matter how large a salary was held out as an inducement. The proof of this was seen in the mere handful of foreigners who were in the Chinese service when the war with Japan broke out.

Major von Hanneken was a fair specimen of those men who, through the favor of some Governor of a province, had been retained as foreign advisers. Von Hanneken actually dreamed that he could reorganize the army in the field and make it stand against the Japs. He accompanied the regiment of Chinese recruits that embarked on the transport Kowshing, and he was one of the small body of foreign officers that tried to induce the Chinese commander of this force to surrender. It was a bit of luck that Von Hanneken's career did not end with the sinking of this transport. He was good for a few days to escape the fate of the 1,000 poor devils who went down with the transport, and soon after he was heard from again in Tientsin, arguing new schemes for the strengthening of China's army and navy. There is no record that he accomplished anything. Last month the Major, evidently sore over his military and naval fiasco, was wedded to a young woman of Tientsin, and goesip says that he will take his liberal fortune and return to Germany. Von Hanneken had a great opportunity, but it is doubtful whether anyone could have made head against the opposition which he encountered. His special associate was Mr. Detring, an ex-customs officer, who is now serving as foreign adviser of the Governor of Tientsin. Detring was selected member of the first peace commission which China sent to Japan. He had neglected to provide proper credentials, so he and his Chinese associate returned with a great loss of "face." Yet he secured the position of foreign adviser to the Taotai of Tientsin, a place which must give him a large salary. He knows the customs business thoroughly, and he understands the workings of the Chinese mind, but he seems to lack

#### TACT AND JUDGEMENT.

and it is doubtful whether he will be able to help foreigners in the way of concessions.

Several English and American promoters have arrived at Shanghai lately, ready to take advantage of any move on the part of the Chinese Government to construct railroads or telegraphs or to adopt any foreign inventions. With legitimate commissions there is a fortune for any foreigner who can get the contract to supply the army with new guns and ammunition or to furnish material for the new navy which China must secure speedily to take the place of that navy which was broken up at the Yalu and at Wei-hai-wei. In the building of railroads and canals there will be even greater profits. China needs railroads and waterways more than anything else, and if the Viceroy is not checked he will see that the main provinces are well supplied with means of communication.

Foreigners who can speak Chinese have an enormous advantage, and any man of ability who can speak and write the language

age of China ought to get a lucrative post in these days. Certainly the Government service, as well as trade, in China offers great returns to young men who know the Chinese language and who have the business ability to make use of it. There may not be another for so little as \$100,000 in silver given to John W. Foster for his few weeks work in arranging terms of peace for China, but the Chinese are prepared to pay liberally for any foreign export advice that he can get even in the race with Japan.

#### FISHERMEN'S SUPERSTITIONS.

Light on Some of the Mysteries of the Inhabitants of the Deep.

The legends, quaint customs, and superstitions connected with fish and fishing are many and curious. Ask a Scandinavian why salmon are red and have such fine tails. You will be told that the ruddy color of the flesh is due to the fact that when heaven was on fire the gods threw the flames into the water and the salmon swallowed them. The delicacy of the salmon's tail is explained by the story that Loki, when the angry gods pursued him, turned himself into a salmon. He would have escaped of Thor had not caught him by the tail. Salmon have had their tails cut off and thin ever since.

Why are soles, plaice, and other flatfish brown on one side and white on the other? The Arabs of upper Egypt give an explanation which no one can hesitate to accept. One day, they tell you, Moses, the Jewish lawgiver, was frying a fish—well all know the Jews are fond of fried fish, and they cook it splendidly. Moses, however, had only cooked his fish on one side, where the fins went out, and so he quickly threw the half-cooked fish into the sea. Although broiled it came to life again. And its descendants—all the flatfish—have pre-served to-day.

#### THE PECCULAR APPEARANCE

of their half-cooked ancestors, being white on one side and brown on the other.

Why do haddock carry those peculiar black "fingers" near their eyes? Tell us that it is the mark of a moment of the presence of St. Peter's finger when he was fishing for the tribute money. On the Yorkshire coast they say the devil once determined to build a bridge at Filey. His Satanic Majesty did not start the bridge for the convenience of the people, but for the destruction of ships and sailors, and the annoyance of fishermen in general. In the progress of the work Old Nick dropped his hammer into the sea. Snatching at it hastily he caught a haddock, and all haddocks carry the imprint of his black fingers to this day.

Fishermen have queer customs. A few years ago the fishermen of Preston, Lancashire, used actually to go fishing on Sunday. It seems incredible, but they did. A clergyman of the town used to preach against this Sabbath desecration, and pray that they might catch no fish. And they did. But they found out how to make their prayers of no avail. The fishermen used to make a little effigy of the parson in rags, and put this small "guy" up their chimney. When his reverence was slowly smoked and consumed the fish bite-like anything.

The fishermen of the Isle of Man always feel safe from storm and disaster if they have

#### A DEAD WREN ON BOARD.

They have a tradition that at one time an evil spirit always haunted the herring pack, and was always attended by a stork. That spirit assumed many forms. At last it took the shape of a wren and flew away. If the fishermen have a dead wren with them they are certain that all will be safe and snug.

On the Norfolk coast they think that fleas and fish come together. An old fisherman near Cromer was heard to say: "Times is that you might look in my flannel shirt and see scarce a flea—and then there ain't a warr'w few hoppers; but times there are when my shirt's alive with 'em, and then there's sartin to be a sight o' 'em."

#### FLANNEL-SHIRT ANGLES, PLEASE NOTE.

Shocking it is to be compelled to state that many fishing superstitions are usually directed against the ladies. Over against Ross there is the Island of Looe, six miles in length. In this island there is but one fresh river. "Fish abound there in plenty," but only let a woman wade in the stream, and not a salmon will be seen there for at least twelve months. There is a song about "Eliza's Tooties," but the immortal lyrics do not explain why they should frighten the fish. I believe the ladies right the allegation in toto. In the south of Ireland an angler proceeding to fish declares he will have no luck if he is asked where he is going to, if he sees a magpie, or "if it is so unfortunate as to meet a woman."

#### A PARROT'S MEMORY.

Parrots are in many respects, no doubt, wonderful birds, and to the many stories concerning them one has to be added from Mayfair. The particular bird in question was in the habit of calling the footman who fed it "Jacko," and the correspondent of the Manchester Evening News, who tells the story, says that by-and-by the footman left the establishment. Years passed, and he was forgotten. One afternoon, however, the parrot suddenly started the inmates of the house by uttering "Jacko" rapidly and excitedly, as it were, in his dreams. Some of the family to the window, and were just in time to see a carriage disappearing in the distance, on whose box sat Jacko the footman, in all the glory of powdered hair. The bird, who had never seen him in the guise before, must, it is alleged, have recognized him at once.

#### Needed Winding.

Man with Watch (handing it over)—It isn't three weeks since you cleaned and overhauled this watch, and it's out of order again. It won't go.

Watchmaker (examining it, winding it up, and handing it back)—That's all I needed.

Man with watch goes away in a towering rage and watchmaker loses a customer.

"This coin you gave me reminds me of some women," said the conductor, throwing the counterfeit nickel over in his hand. "How so?" asked the curious passenger. "Fare, but false," said the other.

"Are these berries just the same at the bottom of the box as they are on top?" asked Mrs. Hunnamine. "Yes, indeed," replied the vendor. And he told the truth. The box was only one layer of berries deep.

## MOST TERRIBLE OF GUNS.

### WITH THE NEW POWDER WILL SINK SHIPS AT TEN MILES.

Will Hurt Five Hundred Pounds of Explosive with Deadly Accuracy—Horrible Name of This New Marvel of Ordnance Which Distances All Other Guns by a Very Simple Improvement.

Maxim, the gunmaker, and Dr. Schupphaus, the gunpowder expert, have just invented a new cannon and torpedo powder which will knock all modern war-vessels to pieces like eggshells. This big gun will throw a huge cannon-ball full of explosive ten miles, and where it strikes it will smash into kindling wood everything within hundreds of feet.

In fact, this new terror doesn't even have to hit a warship to do this. If the shot lands in the water near by it will sink the ship and stun everybody on board from the force of the explosion.

The discovery is called "the Maxim-Schupphaus system of throwing aerial torpedoes from guns by means of a special powder which starts the projectile with a low pressure and increases its velocity by keeping the pressure well up throughout the whole length of the gun." Patents on the system have been taken out in the United States and European countries.

The special powder employed is almost pure gun-cotton, compounded with such a small per cent. of nitro-glycerine as to possess none of the disadvantages of nitro-glycerine powders, and preserved from decomposition through a slight admixture of urea. It is perfectly safe to handle, and can be beaten with a heavy hammer on an anvil without exploding.

#### HURLED IT EIGHT MILES.

From a ten-inch gun, loaded with 128 pounds of this powder, a projectile weighing 571 pounds was thrown eight miles out to sea.

The pressure on the rods of powder were more uniform than any yet recorded, which is a most important point in deciding the value of a high explosive powder. Without uniform pressures, accuracy of aim is impossible.

In order to observe the effect of the com-

whether solid or gaseous, at the velocity at which the gases of a dynamite explosion are raised, is several million foot-pounds, and since an equal pressure is exerted downward to raise the gases it will be seen how tremendous is the force which would be driven downward into the hold of a ship by the explosion of five hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine.

#### NO VESSEL COULD STAND IT.

No man of war ever built could withstand such a shock. Its sides would be instantly disrupted and it would sink a broken mass into the waves. The explosion of one of these huge projectiles under water in proximity to a man-of-war would be equally disastrous, for the water being a uniform body, the force of the concussion would be the same in all directions and would strike the side of the ship like a catapult.

This system of throwing projectiles is just as efficacious on shipboard against coast fortifications or offshore vessels. It is not hard to predict what would happen. A man-of-war armed with one of these guns would be lord of the sea, for it could sink any ship, wood or steel, almost as soon as sighted, and at any distance beyond the reach of the heaviest gunpowder.

Even the heaviest armored ships would be crushed like egg shells before the terrific fire, and the sea would fast swallow up the noble steel cruisers that it had cost the nations so much to perfect.

If the time should come when all the navies of the world were armed with these guns and war should be declared they would have such a wholesome dread of each other that the popular running tactic of prize ring would prevail at sea. The best fighter would be the best runner, and the style of battle would be followed until some more powerful engine of destruction was discovered which would give new courage to its possessor. No foundation could be built at the present stage of the military art strong enough to resist the explosive force of five hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine. Every man should be disengaged and every man killed by the shock. The history of war, like the history of evolution in nature, shows that attack is always ahead of defense.

Imagine the fearful execution that would be caused by one of these man-made meteors in case of bombardment. The mere thought of the carnage would make a demon shiver. No nation menaced by such a calamity could afford to stand on ceremony in the adjustment of international questions. Wars would consist of one shot, if they were ever entered into at all, and if but one of these sea-shaking projectiles ever fell within a great and populous city war would be banished from the earth as something too frightful, too Satanic to be contemplated.

## A SPANISH BULL-FIGHT.

### AN EASTER SCENE DESCRIBED BY MRS. BURTON HARRISON.

#### WHALING IN HUDSON BAY.

The Yankees May Have to Keep Out of These Waters.

It looks as if a determined effort was about to be made by the Canadian authorities for excluding American whalers and traders from the hunting and fishing grounds of Hudson Bay, and from carrying on commerce with the Eskimos in the Arctic regions of Canada. Dr. Schulz, who as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba has the administration of the affairs of Keewatin, the immense district between Ontario and Hudson Bay, has just issued a report calling the attention of the Federal Government to what he calls the depredations of American whalers in Hudson Bay. He alleges that without some control over the slaughter of the whale, the walrus, and the Canadian seal the last of these creatures will be destroyed in Hudson Bay and contiguous waters.

He quotes from Canadian experts that after some years of continuous and almost total absence from their old haunts, which is attributed to the persistence with which they have been hunted, the mammals have a disposition to return to their former feeding grounds in the bay. Dr. Schulz suggests that some effort should be made, if the power belongs to Canada, to limit the catch. It is understood that the question of whether Canada has this power is now being considered by the Department of Justice at Ottawa, to which it has been referred by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

In addition to his complaint that Americans lay violent hands on Canadian fisheries Dr. Schulz asserts that in trading with the Eskimos of the far north they carry on a barter with articles upon which no duty is paid, and furnish in trade, magazine rifles, fixed ammunition, and intoxicants, thus violating the laws and defrauding the revenue department, and mainly reducing the trading operations carried on by those who transport these goods from Montreal to the Arctic circle and who have observed all the regulations regarding traffic with the Indians, as well as paid duties on these goods.

#### TO PREVENT COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Electricians Claim to Have Invented a Magnet Which Will do That.

A New York electrician has invented a compass, which, if it will do all he claims for it, will be of value to the mariners of inland waters as well as to those who sail the trackless salt wastes. It will, he says, avert all dangers of collision between ships, and he is trying to interest the navy department in his device.

After the circus walked the darlings of the populace—the three espadas, or killers of bull—whose appearance was the signal for shouts and cheering, an adjournment of the show.

After the circus walked the darlings of the populace—the three espadas, or killers of bull—whose appearance was the signal for shouts and cheering, an adjournment of the show.

Dazzling in finery, they passed proudly around the ring, and under the president's box stopped to salute. A trumpet sounded. The alguacil, a little policeman smothered beneath his hat and feathers and black velvet cloak, who brought up the procession and was a butt with the crowd, caught the key of the bull's pen, thrown down to him by the president. This was an official permission for the sport to begin. The procession went out again, leaving in the ring the picadores a few choices. There was a half, when every horn beat quick. The doors leading to the bull's quarters flew open. Another pause, more exciting than the first.

#### A LITTLE JET BLACK FELLOW.

With sharp horns, astonished rather than resentful, trotted from his dark stall into the ring, the needle of the compass to be shown.

If the dairy is not composed of special purpose cows, either thoroughbred or grades, do not lose any time in improving it in that direction.

If you are engaged in butter producing then get one of the several kinds of dairy breeds especially adapted to that branch of dairying.

We mean get some cows of such a breed, or make a male of such a breed and grade up your dairy herd in that way.

If you cannot afford to buy a full grown animal, get a calf and wait for it to grow. If you can't do as you would, do as you can. At any rate make a start.

It is not the man who keeps the greatest number of cows, but the man who gets the best results who does the best.

Study breeds, methods, apparatus, and above all strive to make a good article.

We understand the question of food and above all strive for your dairy. Raise as much of it as you can instead of buying it.

There are many nice points about dairy farming, all the way from the selection of the stock to the marketing of the product, yet none so nice or difficult but can be mastered by one who is interested, and anxious to learn to the extent of making thorough knowledge. If you do not like dairying and cannot cultivate a living for it, then sell the cattle.

The man who makes a study of dairying from beginning to end will be very likely to acquire a living for the business even if he does not have it at the beginning.

It is the private dairy butter producer that stands the best chance during the present low prices, this provided he makes a good article. If he makes a poor article there is no hope for him.

The man who fits up for it and makes his own butter, not only saves the four cents per pound charged at the factory for making, but he has all the by-products at home and in the best possible condition.

The by-products in butter making, as every one knows, skim-milk and butter-milk. Neither of these as received from the factory are as a rule satisfactory to the taste.

Remember how very dry it was during the summer of 1894, and how you wished you had put in some kind of a sealing crop? Resolve you will not be caught in the same way the present year.

Of course we all hope it will not be such dry weather this year, but we cannot tell. Even if you should have no use for a sealing crop it will be worth all it costs to cut and store for winter feeding.

If you did not have such facilities for furnishing your cows with water last summer, as you needed, do not fail to provide them for the coming summer.

It is vigilance, thought, investigation, application, patience, energy and persistence work that makes a success of dairying. Dairying is well worth one's best efforts.

#### "Caution Marks the Guarded Way."

Lady of the House—You can earn your dinner if you will chop that heap of firewood.

Beggar—Um—what is the mean?

Friend—Well, your old love has married your rival, I see.

Discarded Suitor (stanchly)—"Death! I've got even with him! They will quarrel the first week, fight the second, and separate forever in the third.

Friend—Great malice! What have you done?

Discarded Suitor—I presented the bride with one of those little fluffy, red-eyed, snarling, barking pet dogs.

## SEASONABLE,

### Disinfectants,

Chloride of Lime,  
Copperas,  
Crude Carbolic Acid,  
Phenyl.

### LIME JUICE.

Adam's Root Beer. Absolutely non-alcoholic; a delicious summer drink.

Flavoring Extracts, Syrups, &c., manufactured fresh on the premises.

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**W. W. BOLE.**

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1895.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Walter Bole, Mrs. Bole and Gordie arrived home Tuesday on the delayed No. 1.

May, the little daughter of Train Despatcher Rutherford is quite ill with mountain fever.

Leslie Withrow, little son of Thos. Withrow, C.P.R., is recovering from an attack of scarletina.

On Wednesday last, July 31st, Geo. Lothian returned from a short visit to the National Park hot springs.

The Moose Jaw Creamery staff is kept a hustling these days. Last Saturday they made eleven hundred pounds of butter.

Jas. Cline has taken his "Dolly" to Regina for the pony trot, and those who think they have fast nags, had better keep an eye on Jim.

The private car, Mitapidis was attached to No. 2 Monday evening. It was occupied by Vice Pres. Shaughnessy and other C.P.R. magnates.

Judge Meredith of London is strongly spoken of as the coming leader of the Dominion Conservatives and successor to Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Mrs. McIvor (nee Miss McRae), of Winnipeg, who resided here a few years ago, is spending a few days in town, the guest of Mrs. J. G. Chalmers.

Conductor B. O. Nason was called away suddenly on Tuesday morning to the bedside of his father who is seriously ill in Minneapolis.—*Medicine Hat News*.

The Massey-Harris Co. received a car of twine this week and we are informed by the agent, Mr. Bannell, that another car will probably be required to supply the demand.

The Moose Jaw Gun Club will be represented in the Regina Exhibition trap shooting tournament, which commences on Thursday, August 1st, by Messrs. W. B. Crosbie (captain), C. W. Milestone, A. Hitchcock and F. A. Meller.

Rev. Mr. Hodnett will conduct the services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday next, August 4th. The subject in the morning will be "The Wilderness Church Wooing the World," and in the evening "The Unsearchable Riches of Christ."

Mr. Geo. Holdsworth, car inspector, has gone to Toronto on a well earned holiday. Mr. Holdsworth has been in the town since 1883 continuously and while the many changes incident to railroad life have been taking place Geo. has held it down, and is one of the reliable both as a citizen and employee.

On Tuesday, July 30th, reports the *Free Press*, Miss Hogg, daughter of Rev. Jno. Hogg of the North Presbyterian church, was married to Rev. A. P. Ledingham, late pastor of the Presbyterian church at Moose Jaw, who arrived in Winnipeg last week from Ontario. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ledingham have gone to Binscarth to spend a week's honeymoon. They will afterwards leave for Central India, to which field Rev. Mr. Ledingham has been appointed to missionary work by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church.

The citizens were treated to some very fine music by the Indian band from the St. Albert Industrial school who were bound for Regina on No. 2. While the train was waiting the departure of the Zoo they came out on the platform and discoursed some very good music. The performance was highly creditable to the Indians and those who have educated them up to the high standard they occupy. The time was excellent and indeed the playing compared with a great deal we have heard under vastly more pretensions.

Mr. Wesley Rathwell, brother of S. K. Rathwell, is up from the Brandon district on a visit.

Moose Jaw will be largely represented at the Fair, nearly a car-load leaving to be in attendance at the opening.

Ben. Fletcher, V.S., has left on a business trip through the north country and may go as far as Prince Albert before returning.

Mr. Jno. Creagh, of Hitchcock & McCullough's bank, returned on Monday evening last from a two month's visit with his parents at Calgary.

Mrs. Cameron, sister of Mr. Sam. Cameron of the C.P.R., arrived from Grafton, Ont., on Friday. She will spend a holiday with her brother.

Mr. Austin McDonald has been appointed agent for J. C. Huber's hygiene baths, and is prepared to sell or administer. Many citizens claim to have received much benefit from these baths.

Meers. Kingdon & Co. have secured all the clay they require for the present. They have taken in all about seven cars. If it proves up to their expectation when practically tested much more will be required.

Mrs. Ida McMillan who left Moose Jaw in January last to take a position on the teaching staff of the Toronto Normal school, returned on Monday's west-bound train. She was warmly welcomed on arrival by her many Moose Jaw friends.

Reports from all parts of the district indicate a splendid crop. The rain lately accompanied by warm weather is forcing the grain and will undoubtedly make an early harvest. Barley will soon be fit to cut and promises an abundant yield.

A terrific thunder and lightning storm passed over the Alcock settlement Tuesday evening. A mare and colt was struck and killed, also a cow in the herd of Mr. James Johnston belonging to Mrs. Latham. At the time the cow was struck Mrs. Latham was only a short distance from her and received quite a scare.

Harvest machinery is being repaired up and will soon be required for use. The careful farmer will see that his binder is in good condition before he is ready to hitch to it. There are times this work can be done without any loss but if permitted to go till the grain is fit to cut the loss of half a day or a fit might be quite serious.

The Soo road has voluntarily raised the wages of its brakemen to go into effect Aug 1. Some little time ago the pay of the engineers was advanced and it is now understood that the salaries of all the remaining employees to be treated in the same way. Brakemen have their wages put back to the same basis as that before the first cut in August 1893.—*Free Press*

Fire started in the C.P.R. telegraph office during the noon hour Tuesday. Lightning is supposed to have been the cause as an electrical storm was passing over about that time. Messrs. Gaa and Smith knocked the time of Robert J. into a cocked hat in their race for the chemical engine. The doors of the fire hall were locked but easily yielded to the persuasive No. 9's that were vigorously applied. This door should be left open or the key where it could be found.

In the report of dividends remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances in chartered banks of the Dominion of Canada for five years and upwards prior to 31st December, 1894, made in conformity with the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 53 Victoria, Chap. 31, Sec. 38, "An Act Respecting Banks and Banking," compiled by N. S. Garland, clerk of financial statistics, and published at Ottawa; in the Bank of Montreal list there appears the following items: Wm. Riddell, Moose Jaw, \$1,400.00, entry to Calgry Agency, date of transaction Sept. 10, 1889; H. Bryan, Regina, \$2.00; J. W. Smith, Regina, \$33.44; T. Tubby, Moose Jaw, \$50.00; J. T. Whitney \$9.40, A. J. Williams \$19.50, S. Woolhouse \$2.50, A. McArthur \$20.00, W. Blackburn \$35c, W. H. Blake 22c, J. Bell \$5.00; A. C. Faulkner 90c, A. L. Mason, \$3.77, McAra, Watts & Co. 37c, F. Doyle \$10.00, T. J. Gibson \$9.00, H. B. Hammond \$5.00, H. Towers \$10.00, all of Regina; W. Elderkin, Moose Jaw, \$200, \$100 and \$100.

A Townsman sent this rather mixed order to his merchant last week: "Send me a sack of flour, five pounds of coffee and one pound of ice. My wife gave birth to a big baby boy last night, also five pounds of corn starch, a screw driver and a fly trap. It weighs ten pounds and a straw hat."

The garden party at Mr. Wm. Grayson's, given by the ladies of the Methodist church, was very successful. Prizes, games and other amusements were indulged in by the very large gathering till the shades of evening ended a very enjoyable time.

Mr. J. W. Ferguson has been awarded the contract for the contemplated changes in the the Court House. The lower part will be used for offices for the Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Clerk of the Court. A large vault for the proper care of valuable papers will be built for the use of these officers. The whole work to be completed and building ready for occupation about the first of September.

One of the warmest contests in the recent elections in Great Britain was that between Col. North, the "Nitrate King," who accumulated \$100,000,000 from the nitrate fields of Peru, and Herbert Gladstone, son of the "Grand Old Man," in which the latter won, and will sit in parliament as a representative of Leeds. Herbert Gladstone was born at Hawarden, Flintshire. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, graduating in 1877. He entered parliament for Leeds in 1871, and served for some time as his father's private secretary. In 1881 he was appointed junior lord of the treasury.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR:

**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDERS  
MOSIT PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Grade of Tartar Powder, Free  
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
20 YEARS THE STANDARD.

E. A. BAKER & CO.  
WE ARE STILL IN IT.

Our regular stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed, Salt, Hardware, Kalsomine, Paints, Oils, Barbed wire are full and complete and prices to suit the times.

We are also handling all Dairy Requisites, Cream Delivery Cans, Milk Delivery Cans, Creamers Separator Oils, &c., &c., &c.

Local Agents for  
Alexandria : Separators.

You can do better with us both in PRICES and TERMS than elsewhere in the whole DOMINION.

Still have limited quantities of Seed Wheat, Oats, Barley and Potatoes for sale.

We take in Exchange for Goods Anything you have to Dispose of.

Haying has begun on the prairie, the "wool" being a fair crop this year.

Mr. John Lindsay, of the Massey-Harris Co., spent a few days here in the interests of the Company.

Miss Ethel Dixon, who is well known here, has been appointed organist in the Regina Presbyterian church.

Mr. Alf. Brown, an old time conductor and now a resident of Edmonton spent a few days in town renewing old acquaintances.

Inspector Calder, formerly principal of the Moose Jaw school, and Father Sinnott, of Regina, will judge the Prizes to Schools, at the Regina Exposition.

Mrs. Corbett has been granted a divorce against James J. Corbett, the champion pugilist. She is allowed \$100.00 a week alimony and will resume her maiden name.

On Saturday last Mrs. Campbell, wife of Alex. Campbell, well-known tailor of Montague, P.E.I., gave birth to five children. Mr. Campbell is 84 years old.

The heavy rains which have fallen during the past week in the districts to the south of Moose Jaw, have caused a material raise of the water in the C.P.R. dam at this point.

Mr. D. Campbell, of Morley, a former school teacher in the Moose Jaw district, and brother to Mr. R. E. Campbell, of Pioneer, was a passenger to the Regina Fair on Sunday evening's east bound express.

Mrs. Jno. Melhuish left on Wednesday last for Oxbow, to spend a few weeks visiting before going to Brandon, where she will reside the future. Mr. Melhuish will remain in Moose Jaw for a few days.

A monument erected by the Dominion Government in memory of the heroes who fell in defence of Canada at Lundy's Lane in 1814, was unveiled on Drummond Hill, about two miles distant from Niagara Falls, on Thursday last of week.

The staff of sub-examiners, who have been at work on the teachers' examination papers at Regina for the past two weeks, finished their labors on Saturday last, and the names of the successful candidates will, in all probability, be announced in a day or two.

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### Exemptions from Seizure and Sale Under Execution.

The questions of expedient exemptions from the jurisdiction of the sheriff is at present under consideration in many parts of the country; it is understood that the Patron lodges are giving the subject some study with the purpose of suggesting amendments. We give below the law existing at present and also the exemptions under the statutes of Manitoba:

#### IN THE TERRITORIES.

The following are exempt:—The necessary and ordinary clothing of the defendant and his family; the furniture, household furnishings, dairy utensils, swine and poultry belonging to the defendant and his family to the extent of five hundred dollars; necessary food for defendant's family during six months which may include grain and flour, or vegetables and meat either prepared for use or on foot; three oxen, horses, or mules, or any three of them, six cows, six sheep, three pigs, and fifty domestic fowls, besides the animals the defendant may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for the same for the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, or for such of these months or portions thereof as may follow the date of seizure, provided that such seizure be made between the first day of August and the thirtieth day of April next ensuing; the harness necessary for three animals, one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and sythe, one breaking plow, one cross plow, one set harrows, one horse rake, one sewing machine, one reaper or binder, one set sleighs, and one seed drill; the tools and necessary instruments to the extent of \$200.00 in the practice of his trade or profession; seed grain sufficient to seed all his land under cultivation, not exceeding 80 acres, at the rate of two bushels per acre, defendant to have choice of seed, and 14 bushels of potatoes; the homestead of the defendant, provided the same be not more than 160 acres; in case it be more surplus may be sold subject to any lien or encumbrance thereon; the house or building occupied by defendant, and also lot or lots on which same are situated, according to registered plan of same, to extent of \$1,500.00.

#### IN MANITOBA.

(A) Bed, bedding and household furniture of debtor and his family to value of \$500; (b) the necessary and ordinary clothing of debtor and his family; (c) 12 volumes of books, the books of a professional man, 1 axe, 1 saw, 1 gun, 6 traps; (d) the necessary food for debtor and family for 11 months; (e) 6 cows, 3 oxen or 3 horses or mules, 10 sheep, 10 pigs, 50 fowls and food for same for 11 months, (f) the tools, agricultural implements and necessities used by debtor in his trade, profession, or occupation, to the value of \$500; (g) the articles and furniture necessary to the performance of religious services; (h) the land upon which the debtor resides or which he cultivates wholly or in part or for grazing purposes to extent of 160 acres; (i) the houses, stables, barns and fences on the judgment debtor's farm subject as aforesaid; (j) all necessary seeds of various varieties of roots for proper seeding of 80 acres; (k) residence of a person other than a farmer providing it does not exceed the value of \$1500.

#### FOR SALE.

I have a number of good working oxen, also some prime milk cows that I will dispose of at right prices. Give me a call before purchasing. JAS. OSTRANDER.

#### GIRL WANTED.

Young Women and Men

or older girls if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talents, ambitions and inclinations, can find employment in a good cause, with odds \$200 per month and upwards according to ability. REV. T. S. LINCOLN, Brantford, Can.

#### POUND NOTICE!

Impounded on Sec. 22, 18, 27, west of 2nd Mer.:—One bay pony, branded ME on left hip. Also one bay colt, two years old, branded T on left shoulder. J. G. BEERSLEY, Pound Keeper. Marlborough, July 30th, 1895.

#### LOST!

Two cows, one dark red and one light red, both branded O on left hip and T on right side; six years old. Strayed from Caron about 1st May. \$10 reward is offered for information that will lead to recovery. J. H. DICKENSON, Moose Jaw.

#### NOTICE.

I will trade for horses, cattle or sheep my stock, business and property. Stock consisting of stoves, silverware, glass, piano, organ, furniture, dishes, graniteware, brushes, paints, oils, hardware, tinware, etc. W. R. CAMPBELL.

#### STRAYED.

From: #2, 14, 26, on or about 7th July, 1895. One red cow, branded T on right side, and O on left hip. When last seen had piece of rope around her. Suitable reward may be presented for information that will lead to recovery of same, by application at HITCHCOCK & McCULLOUGH's bank, Moose Jaw.

#### STRAYED!

Strayed into the herd of Harry Fysh, Moose Jaw: One light bay mare about 2 years old, large white face, left hind foot white and a little white on right hind foot, not branded. One iron grey filly, 2 years old, white face, branded small horse on right shoulder, turned towards the head.

One heavy bay mare, two years old, three white feet, large star, marks of hobbles on legs, branded same as above.

One horse, year old colt, left foot white, branded same as above.

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